





## Expel 5 Prominent Arabs

## Israelis Intensify West Bank Crackdown

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Nov. 21 (NYT).—The Israeli military authorities intensified their crackdown on the West Bank of the Jordan today by deporting five prominent Arabs and imposing stiff economic sanctions on the towns of Ramallah.

In response to a general strike by Ramallah's merchants yesterday, the military government issued an order today cutting off trade between Ramallah and the East Bank of the Jordan, where most of the town's produce is sold.

It was the first time since the demonstrations in favor of Palestinian independence erupted on the occupied West Bank last week that sanctions had been imposed on an entire town. If the ban on trade and travel to the East Bank remains in effect for a long period, it is likely to have a crippling impact on Ramallah's prosperous economy.

The five deportees included a dentist, a businessman, two teachers from Ramallah and Dr. Hanna Zait, the president of Bir Zeit College, who is an outspoken proponent of Palestinian nationalism. The five were accused of inciting the recent demonstrations and being members of "hostile organizations"—a reference to the Palestine National Front,

a local group aligned with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Meanwhile, the towns on the West Bank were reported quiet today for the first time in a week. There were none of the large-scale demonstrations and student protests that have occurred on a daily basis since the speech last week at the United Nations by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

The exception was a student sit-in at Bir Zeit College. About 200 of the students demonstrated inside the college grounds, demanding the return of Dr. Nasser and chanting "We are for Yasser Arafat and we say it fearlessly."

Other attempts at demonstrations were put down by Israeli police in Jenin, Tulkarm and Jericho, but in comparison with the last week, it was a quiet day. Nonetheless, Israeli officials remain braced for a new round of protests at the conclusion of the Palestinian debate in the UN General Assembly.

The summary expulsions of Dr. Nasser and the four other deportees were carried out without warning early this morning. Mrs. Nasser reported today that her husband had been summoned to a meeting with the Ramallah military governor at 11:30 p.m. yesterday and had not returned.

Other sources said he was driven to the Lebanese border and expelled at the checkpoint at Rosh Hanikra, on the Mediterranean. "There was no warning at all," she said. "He left the house last night thinking that the meeting had something to do with the college. This morning I heard on the radio that he had been expelled."

A tall, dark-haired, vigorous man in his late 30s, Dr. Nasser was regarded as one of the leading educators on the West Bank. He studied in the United States and holds a doctorate in physics from Purdue University. He is a cousin of the late Kemal Nasser, a top PLO official who was killed by Israeli commandos during a raid on Beirut last year.

Although a committed Palestinian nationalist who has always been outspoken in his support for an independent Palestinian state, Dr. Nasser had recently

espoused a more moderate line, calling for compromise and co-existence with Israel.

In explaining his expulsion today, military sources maintained that Dr. Nasser had led a demonstration march staged by the Bir Zeit students on Monday.

This correspondent, who observed the demonstration, saw Dr. Nasser doing everything he could to avoid a confrontation between the marching students and a unit of Israeli soldiers sent to keep the area quiet. His efforts were successful and the soldiers kept their distance until the demonstration dissolved peacefully.

It seems likely that Dr. Nasser was expelled for his strong nationalist views and perhaps to serve as an example to other prominent West Bank residents who might be considering a more active and public role in support of the PLO.

Two of the other deportees were identified by Israeli military sources as ranking members of the Palestine National Front, who recently had signed a petition calling for recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

This petition, reportedly signed by a total of 182 West Bank personalities, was brought by Mr. Arafat to the Arab summit conference in Rabat last month as a demonstration of his support in the occupied territories.

The remaining two deportees allegedly were among the organizers of the demonstrations and student strikes in the Ramallah schools.

**Dutch Women Freed**  
TEL AVIV, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Two Dutch women sentenced to 3 1/2 months' imprisonment for attempting to smuggle into Israel a coded letter for the el-Fatah guerrilla organization were released today and permitted to leave the Israeli border.

The women, Paulina Witka and Maria Hensbroek, both 27, were convicted by a military court last month of attempting to smuggle a letter from the guerrilla movement in Damascus to another in East Jerusalem.

## Following Early 1975 Visit to Egypt

## Brezhnev Adds Syria, Iraq to Itinerary

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Nov. 21 (NYT).—Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, has broadened his trip to Egypt set for early next year to include two more Middle Eastern countries in what is becoming a formal show of Soviet solidarity with the Arab cause.

Mr. Brezhnev will travel to Syria and Iraq after his visit to Egypt, the Soviet press reported yesterday. This expanded tour is an indication of Moscow's interest in regaining ground in the Middle East that it feels it may have lost to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent itinerant diplomacy there.

The announcements were made as Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran ended a three-day official visit here after a series of dis-

cussions with the Kremlin leadership.

Last night Mr. Brezhnev left Moscow on his way to Vladivostok, where he will hold his first brief summit-level meeting this week-end with President Ford.

There was no indication that the Soviet leadership was able to persuade the Shah to patch up Iran's differences with Baghdad, which have been aggravated by the Kurdish revolt in northern Iraq. At a formal Kremlin dinner Monday night, President Nikolai Podgorny appeared in a speech for "a settlement of Iranian-Iraqi differences at the conference table."

A joint Soviet-Iranian communiqué issued after the Shah's departure tonight declared that both nations "believe as before that questions relating to the Persian Gulf area should be decided by the countries themselves."

The two nations also asserted their support for a withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab lands occupied since the 1967 war as a "main condition" for a Middle East peace and for the "regain of the rights of all peoples of the region, including the Arab people of Palestine."

The communiqué also disclosed that other unspecified issues involving the Middle East had been discussed in "a spirit of frankness." This would appear to indicate that disagreements had arisen on the subject, including Moscow's role in achieving a Middle East solution.

Few details about the talks were available, although they reportedly encompassed discussions of further economic cooperation.

The communiqué reported that both nations had "reached agreement in principle on certain big cooperation projects" but did not specify what these were. A hydroelectric project, iron and steel



**DISTINGUISHED GUEST**—Flanked by geishas, President Ford tries his hand with chopsticks (very successfully) during Japanese dinner in Kyoto restaurant yesterday.

## 'Learning' to Use Chopsticks

## Ford Drops Diplomacy to See Kyoto Sights

By Carroll Kilpatrick

KYOTO, Japan, Nov. 21 (WP).—President Ford took time off from high-level diplomacy today to enjoy the temples and pavilions of this former capital and to sample a traditional Japanese dinner, replete with chopsticks and beautiful geishas.

"I'm doing very well," Mr. Ford said as he tried to master the chopsticks. "I'm learning. I can even do it left-handed."

Earlier, as he enjoyed a typical sightseeing day in this favorite haunt of tourists in Japan, the President gave his assessment of his meeting in Tokyo. "I think it has been a wonderful trip," he said. "It couldn't have been bet-

ter, both substantively and otherwise."

Demonstrations had been widely predicted for Mr. Ford's Tokyo stay, but for the most part they did not materialize in the face of heavy security surrounding him. Even in this city, regarded as one of the most left-oriented in Japan, the number of protesters was small.

At Nijo Castle, the President heard a handful of demonstrators shout at him to go home.

Tonight, while he dined with a small group of U.S. and Japanese officials in the Tsurya Restaurant, fewer than 1,000 student demonstrators marched a mile or two away, protesting his visit and his forthcoming meetings in South Korea.

The demonstrators carried signs which read: "Impeach President Ford's Visit to Japan" and "Stop President Ford's Visit to South Korea." An organizer of the demonstration said more

marshals could not be mobilized because the police arrested 36 of their number in Tokyo.

The Communist governor of Kyoto was reported to be sick, possibly suffering a diplomatic illness to avoid meeting the American visitor.

"This is a city where they worship the Emperor and worship Communism," a Japanese commented. "I call it Kyotoism."

**Exotic Dishes**  
At the dinner, the President sampled exotic dishes.

On stage, two geishas performed a classical Japanese dance to the accompaniment of stringed instruments played by two older geishas. It was a sedate occasion.

The two geishas sitting beside the President spoke some English, but not much, one of the diners reported. It could not be learned whether the two geishas surrounding Secretary of State Henry Kissinger ever got in a word.

## Ford Given a Warm Welcome By Park on Reaching Seoul

(Continued from Page 1)

several other U.S. legislators have publicly questioned the Ford trip on similar grounds. "At the very least, President Ford should indicate to Mr. Park the deep disapproval of the United States for the policy of repression," Sen. Kennedy said.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other U.S. officials defended the Ford visit on the basis of U.S. security interests here. In a Tokyo press conference yesterday, Mr. Kissinger declined to say whether or not Mr. Ford will express any degree of dissatisfaction with political oppression during his 25-hour visit here.

Embassy officials protested to no avail that the demonstration was peaceful and the police should desist. After intercession in the name of U.S. Ambassador Richard Goodwin, government authorities ordered the women released from police stations, and an apology was made to the embassy for the police invasion.

**Opposition's View**  
Members of political prisoners' families as well as Catholic priests and a number of American Christian missionaries here have opposed the Ford visit on the grounds that it will display U.S. support for Mr. Park's rule and thus strengthen political repression.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.,

and several other U.S. legislators have publicly questioned the Ford trip on similar grounds. "At the very least, President Ford should indicate to Mr. Park the deep disapproval of the United States for the policy of repression," Sen. Kennedy said.

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## Jordan to Form New Cabinet De-Emphasizing West Bank

AMMAN, Nov. 21 (AP).—The 16-month-old government of Jordanian Premier Zaid Rifai has resigned and a new cabinet, reflecting King Hussein's acceptance of Palestinian responsibility for regaining the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River from Israel, was expected to be announced Saturday.

Mr. Rifai, a former student of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at Harvard, is expected to head the new cabinet, despite what informed sources said was his wish to move back to his former post of palace adviser to the King.

The sources said Mr. Rifai submitted his government's resignation Tuesday, but it was only made public today, when it held an apparently final meeting. The new cabinet is expected to give prominence to East Bank Jordanians and "old Palestinians," long residents in Jordan, over West Bank residents, who have been strongly represented in governments since 1957.

The parliament, which has West Bank members, is to be dissolved or suspended for at least 12 months as King Hussein gives visible expression to his compliance with the Rabat Arab summit decision on the West Bank.

But to hold in check the nationalism of the minority but vocal East Jordanians, and to reassure the uneasy Palestinian community that at outposts there, King Hussein was expected to keep a rough balance of the two communities in the new government.

Mr. Rifai himself is a Palestinian and long a close adviser and confidant of the King. But

with the final decision resting solely with King Hussein, even the best informed sources here were reluctant to predict the final outcome.

Mr. Rifai's pragmatic, technocratic government did not win wide popular support but successfully pushed ahead in practical fields.

Minister of State Marwan Dunja said the government would leave office with the budget balanced, thanks to record success in collection of taxes and other monies due the government.

**Palestinian Farley Delayed**  
DAMASCUS, Nov. 21 (UPI).—A meeting of the overall Palestinian guerrilla leadership scheduled for today has been postponed because of tension in Lebanon, guerrilla sources said.

The meeting was summoned yesterday by guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat to discuss defensive measures against the "relentless war" that Israeli leaders said they would launch against "terrorists."

The sources said the "tense situation" in Lebanon made it necessary for some members of the 13-man executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization to remain there. The meeting was postponed until tomorrow or Saturday, the sources said.

**Jet Crashes in Spain**  
ALBACETE, Spain, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—A Spanish Air Force Mirage-3 jet fighter crashed at a military air base here Tuesday, killing the pilot.

## Israeli Press Accuses U.S. Of Shifting Its Policy on PL

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (WP).—The Israeli press today accused the United States of shifting its policy on the Palestine Liberation Organization when U.S. Secretary of State Joseph Sisco told interviewers that "we regard the PLO as the overall umbrella organization of the Palestinians."

Mr. Sisco subsequently clarified his statement, explaining that he meant that "the Arabs consider the PLO as the umbrella organization" and that the United States had not recognized the PLO as a party to the Middle East negotiations.

U.S. officials stressed that American policy is unchanged and that it is up to the parties concerned to decide who should be involved in negotiations. To underline Israel's concern, Ambassador Simcha Dinitz called on Mr. Sisco early yesterday. A spokesman said that Mr. Dinitz was reassured about the American position.

**Talks Ruled Out**  
The Arab summit meeting at Rabat recognized the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinians. The Israelis have said they will not negotiate with the PLO, which they regard as a terrorist organization.

On Tuesday, a spokesman for the PLO stated that terrorist attacks, such as the one at Beit Shean that day, were bargaining chips in their negotiating strategy. The purpose of the raid, the spokesman said, was to obtain "cards to deal with" in Damascus, a Palestinian official said.

Mr. Sisco's remark about the PLO as an umbrella organization was made in an interview, taped on Monday, to be broadcast overseas by the United States Information Agency. His clarification was made yesterday morning on American television.

The Jerusalem Post, commenting on Mr. Sisco's remarks, which were made about the same time as the Arab terrorist attack at Beit Shean, said: "Sisco chose a fine day for the announcement of his qualified, only faintly qualified, recognition of Yasser Arafat and the PLO as the umbrella organization of the Palestinians."

The U.S. has become a PLO victim, like the Arab states and others who caved in earlier, for fear their oil supplies might suffer."

**Series of Steps**  
Kol Israel's correspondent in Washington reported that "the policy of the U.S. toward the PLO is a series of steps, of the tongue and corrections." To many Israelis, the corrections have been less convincing than the impression that U.S. policy is evolving in what to them is an ominous direction.

Oct. 29, President Ford said, "We... feel that there must be movement toward settlement of the problems between Israel and Egypt on the one hand, between Israel and Jordan or the PLO on the other..." State Department officials privately explained that the President mispoke and that policy toward the PLO was unchanged.

In a press conference Friday, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that the U.S. position, "which has not changed," was that "the best negotiation for the future of the West Bank was between Jordan and Israel."

Asked why he had used the past tense, Mr. Kissinger said: "It is my understanding that King Hussein has accepted the decisions of the Rabat summit to the effect that the PLO should be the principal negotiator on the West Bank and this explains my reference to the past."

**No Openings**  
Then, on Monday, Mr. Sisco made his remarks, followed by the explanation yesterday. But Mr. Sisco also said yesterday that he had found "no openings" for negotiations in Mr. Arafat's speech at the United Nations last week. "There was no explicit or implicit implication of giving up terrorism as a matter of policy," he said.

Mr. Sisco said the United States had been pushing a three-party energy meeting at oil producers, industrialized nonindustrialized consumers. United States has concerns on a policy of consumer coalition and indicated that it would not attend a French-sponsored meeting.

**Pilot Rules Out Birds, Sabotage In Crash of 747**  
NAIROBI, Nov. 21 (AP).—Lufthansa's chief pilot today ruled out sabotage and birds being sucked into the engines as possible causes of the jumbo jet crash here.

Capt. Werner Uter said a German-American-Kenyan probe of the crash that killed 59 persons would focus on why the Boeing 747 failed to gain altitude after taking off for Johannesburg yesterday.

"If we could explain this, we could solve the whole problem," he said at a news conference at Nairobi airport.

Some of the survivors flew to Johannesburg today. More than 20 were hospitalized. The airline revised the injury figures from 88 to 97 persons hurt, with the fate of another passenger unknown.

Capt. Uter said the Nairobi lack of the investigation would last at least a week. He said a final report might take months.

Capt. Uter said a Boeing 747 can take off with two of its four engines not working. He said it was unlikely that birds would simultaneously clog three or four engines and thus prevent a take-off.

## New Cabinet Of Caraman Takes Office

ATHENS, Nov. 21 (U). Greece today installed its parliamentary government, eight years of dictatorship provisional cabinets.

A 35-member cabinet, Premier Constantine Caraman was sworn in before the Hellenic Parliament today.

Most of the new cabinet members belong to the Premier's Democracy party, which in day's parliamentary election the first in 11 years—won 54 percent of the vote and 230 of 300 seats in parliament.

Mr. Caraman's appointed parliamentary specialists in important Education and Foreign Affairs Ministries.

**Cyprus Expert**  
Dimitrios Biliadis, 59, a veteran diplomat and expert on the Cyprus problem, retained the important post, which he held in the provisional cabinet that conducted the election.

Panayiotis Zepos, 65, a professor at Athens University, president of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, was given Ministry of Education. Dimitrios Evrigenis of Sab University was named a minister.

A government spokesman said the education and foreign affairs sectors were crucial. Greece at this point and Mr. Caraman's sought a national nonpartisan policy on Cyprus.

All political parties agreed for the elections that G. should seek a Cyprus settlement guaranteeing the indigenous sovereignty and unity of island. All parties also agreed that there could be no settlement without the return of Greek Cypriot refugees to their homes.

The new government also elected several youthful new to politics. Eleven of 19 ministers are relatively new to the public scene, and 16 of the 16 new deputy ministers entered government service; the fall of the dictatorship July.

The new cabinet will meet before parliament on Dec. 1 when the Premier will make policy address and will vote expressing the confidence of the house.

This delay was caused by President's decision to hold referendum on the future monarchy before convening parliament.

The referendum is set for Dec. 8, and one of the decrees to be signed by the cabinet today was one to the date.

## Giscard Greet New U.S. Envoy Urges Dialogue

PARIS, Nov. 21 (UPT).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today greeted Kenneth Rush, the U.S. ambassador, that relationship between France and the U.S. should be marked by "dialogue."

The President told Mr. Rush that the two countries are not always "identical" because of the different between them. It was a reference to the current dispute over energy policy.

"The distance that separates geographically the extent of resources, the orientation of our interests, lead us at times, though aiming at the same objectives, to try to attain them by different channels," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

France has been pushing a three-party energy meeting at oil producers, industrialized nonindustrialized consumers. United States has concerns on a policy of consumer coalition and indicated that it would not attend a French-sponsored meeting.

**Lisbon Printers Halt Book by Ex-Premier**  
LISBON, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Lisbon's Brazilian Book Co. said yesterday it had suspended publication of a book by one Portuguese Premier, Marcel Cacauro because of objections.

In the book—"Testimony"—Cacauro defends the policies which he was overthrown April, including his refusal of African territories to Portugal.

The Portuguese union has a denuded it as "ideological aggression." The center is privately owned, not connected with the Brazilian government, a spokesman said.



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Senate Approval Seen as Sure

# Rockefeller Starts Testimony Before House Judiciary Unit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP).—With his vice-presidential confirmation assured in the Senate, Nelson Rockefeller today began testimony before a House committee on the same subject. A survey by the Associated Press found only five senators lined up to vote against Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation, 79 for and 16 uncommitted. The Senate is expected to vote tomorrow. Mr. Rockefeller testified today at when he pardoned a jailed former state Republican official for health reasons, he was not that some of the medical reports might not have been true. "I was satisfied his life was in danger," Mr. Rockefeller testified. House hearings opened on his testimony. Mr. Rockefeller said that in 1970 he pardoned former state OF chairman Judson Morhouse, who had been jailed in connection with a bribery attempt, after seeing doctors' affidavits that his life was in danger.

## Day of Fasting In U.S. Seeks To Aid Starving

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP).—Today was a day of fasting around the country as many Americans sought to bring attention to the plight of the starving and hungry throughout the world. Oxfam-America, the U.S. branch of the British-based Oxford Famine Relief Committee, is sponsoring the fast and estimated that at least 100,000 persons would participate. Americans were urged to limit themselves to coffee, tea, fruit juice or broth for a 14-hour period, and then donate the money they normally would spend on food to an Oxfam fund for the hungry.

## Tapes Show Nixon Feared Bug by Dean

(Continued from Page 1) sent the clandestine White House tape-recording system. He has said he learned about it at the same time that Alexander Butterfield revealed the secret's existence at the Senate Watergate hearings, July 16, 1973. Ehrlichman's lawyer said today at his client had taped some of the conversations with Dean, including the one on March 30. Mr. Nixon had Mr. Haldeman tell to the March 31 tape, and a recording of Mr. Haldeman's report to Mr. Nixon was played to the jury. "Well, I say though that... I can get the money," Mr. Nixon said. "Okay, but you didn't do it," Haldeman said. "You're saying Dean told me what he's lying about here."

Later, Mr. Nixon said: "It's a good story, best we can... Mr. Haldeman said: 'You're trying to see how far it goes... you do that all the time but at doesn't mean that your statement is...'. The rest is intelligible. "I said a million dollars," Mr. Nixon responded. "With a million dollars... that's an incriminating thing. His word against the President's." Together the President and Mr. Haldeman went over Hunt's demand again. "You said, 'We could get the money, we can get it in cash. I don't know where it would be gotten out of the question is who can handle it.' Mr. Haldeman replied: 'At one point, Mr. Haldeman testified to Mr. Nixon that he was smoking him out on what he thinks the alternatives are,' and then, 'You're pumping him.' Mr. Nixon answered 'Yeah' both times. Mr. Haldeman said that Mr. Nixon told Dean that he was not re-clemency could be delivered to the Watergate defendants, particularly not before the 1974 elections. Dean said it may further drive you," Mr. Haldeman told Nixon. "You said yes and would be—then it's wrong." Mr. Nixon responded: "That's not bad." Later, Mr. Nixon said of Dean, he's going to have this passing test... all right, bring it out and fight it out and it'll be a goddamned thing... and I'll survive and some people will even find (unintelligible) Mississippi you'll find a half dozen people that will be for the President."

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PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES—Police man roadblock on road at Eagle Bay, N.Y., near 612-acre former girls' camp, where an estimated 50 to 65 Indians have been living since spring. Two persons have been hurt in shooting incidents. Law enforcement agencies have kept the area under guard, but have made no arrests.

## A Day After House Action

# Senate Votes to Override 2 Vetoes by Ford

By Robert Siner  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—The Senate today, following similar actions yesterday by the House, voted to override President Ford's vetoes of legislation expanding the Freedom of Information Act and improving job prospects for the handicapped. The actions represented the most decisive congressional defeat for Mr. Ford since he took office at the beginning of August. The Senate votes were 65 to 27 on the Freedom of Information Act and 90 to 1 on the vocational rehabilitation bill. At least 62 votes were needed to make the two-thirds majority necessary to override a presidential veto.

Both measures now become law, since the House yesterday overwhelmingly rebuffed Mr. Ford, 371 to 31, on the Information Act and 398 to 7 on the vocational bill. In the 3 1/2 months of the Ford presidency, 18 pieces of legislation have been vetoed, and until today only one veto had been overridden. The revision of the Freedom of Information Act strengthens the original measure, which set up procedures for the press and the public to obtain information from the government.

It would set a 10-day limit for an agency decision on whether to provide requested information, a 20-day limit for government response to lawsuits. It would also empower a federal judge to examine documents in his chambers to determine whether they are being properly kept secret.

## Senate Passes Transit Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP).—The Senate Tuesday passed an \$11.8-billion mass transit subsidy bill containing, for the first time, funds to meet deficits of subways, commuter lines and bus systems. By a 64-17 vote, the Senate sent the compromise legislation to the House, where it may have trouble getting clearance from the Rules Committee. That panel, on a tie vote, refused to send the measure to the House floor for debate before the congressional election recess. However, the bill has the personal support of President Ford. It was worked out by its congressional managers after many conferences with administration officials. Also, it is strongly backed by the nation's mayors.

## Court-Martial Ordered for Seabee Who Tossed Pie in Officer's Face

By Jon Nordheimer  
LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21 (UPI).—The Navy has ordered a special court-martial for a Seabee who threw a chocolate cream pie in a warrant officer's face. The Seabee, Leon Louis, a builder construction apprentice, has been brought up on charges of assault because he tossed the pie in CWO Timothy Curtin's face at the morning muster of their 700-man battalion. William Smith, the civilian attorney retained by the 19-year-old Seabee, said yesterday that his client and other enlisted men in the construction battalion stationed at Port Huenehine about 40 miles north of here, planned the incident as a practice joke to raise morale. "They had just returned from duty in the wilds of Puerto Rico and everyone's morale was low," Mr. Smith said. "Apparently it was a battalion joke and my client was nominated to do the job. Everyone laughed, including CWO Curtin, and no one can believe that the Navy is so uptight about morale that they would throw a special court-martial against this kid." The charge was filed by J.A. Wescott, the battalion commander, after the incident was brought to his attention, a Navy spokesman said. "Usually, minor infractions are handled by a captain's mast or possibly a summary court-martial," Mr. Smith continued. "I've researched naval legal history and I haven't found a single case of a court-martial for pie-throwing."

## Conservation Unit Files Request

# U.S. Asked to Ban Some Spray-Can Gases

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, 21 Nov (NYT).—The federal government has been petitioned by the Natural Resources Defense Council to outlaw spray cans using propellants suspected of breaking down the earth's protective ozone layer. The petition was addressed yesterday to the Consumer Product Safety Commission, which, under law, must either grant or deny the plea within 120 days. The petition states that, from the evidence now in hand, the projected growth in the use of such propellants could, within 25 years, result in 100,000 to 300,000 additional cases of skin cancer within the United States each year. The global effect could be as high as 1.5 million more cases annually.

While mortality from this cancer is lower than for almost all other forms, it is still 4 per cent, the petition said. "Thus increased worldwide deaths a year could be as high as 60,000. The petition follows a recommendation by a panel of specialists to the National Academy of Sciences last month that the academy undertake a full-scale investigation of the threat. A more broadly based committee is being formed.

The National Resources Defense Council is a national organization with 13,000 members and contributors that initiates legal actions aimed at environmental protection. The petition cited studies by the National Cancer Institute, published earlier this year, supporting the view that skin cancer incidence is strongly affected by the amount of ozone in the lower stratosphere 15 to 20 miles aloft. It is ozone in this region that absorbs the ultraviolet wavelengths of sunlight that are most harmful.

Because atmospheric ozone increases toward the polar regions, the exposure to ultraviolet rays for residents of the United States decreases from south to north. The incidence of skin cancer (exclusive of the form known as melanoma) was found to follow closely this variation in exposure.

The concern has arisen from reports that the widely used spray-can propellants, known collectively as fluorocarbons, break down when exposed to ultraviolet rays such as those encountered in the stratosphere. This liberates chlorine atoms that are highly efficient at breaking down ozone. The use of fluorocarbon propellants is increasing at about 10 per cent a year and there is evidence of a worldwide accumulation of those gases in the air (since they do not break down in the lower atmosphere). This has led to fears that they are gradually working their way up into the stratosphere and will eventually deplete the ozone to a substantial extent. Spokesmen for the multimillion-dollar industry that makes such propellants have argued that there was no evidence for such upward movement of the gases or for their breakdown under stratospheric conditions. The petition, however, cites data recently gathered by the Atomic Energy Commission indicating that fluorocarbons have already reached the lower stratosphere. This was confirmed yesterday by Philip Krey of the commission's Health and Safety Laboratories here.

## Study Queries Usual Advice To Cardiac Patients on Sex

DALLAS, Nov. 21 (AP).—Men recovering from heart attacks need not adopt a less active role in lovemaking despite their cardiac condition, according to a study by a specialist. Eleanor Nemec, a cardiovascular clinical specialist, said her research indicated that the male inferior position traditionally recommended by doctors for recovering heart attack patients may actually be more stressful than the male-superior position.

Miss Nemec, who works at the Veterans' Administration Hospital in Spokane, Wash., said the findings were based on automatic blood pressure measurements taken during intercourse by 10 healthy male doctors in Spokane. The blood pressure readings were taken in the homes of the test subjects, and Miss Nemec said these familiar surroundings probably give more realistic test results than laboratory studies. The specialist said that each year about 400,000 male heart attack victims survive their first attack and about 45 per cent of these "need counseling in the attempt to achieve full rehabilitation."

questions the patients have is about their ability to continue sexual activity. She said most doctors counsel the patient to use the male-inferior position because it was thought to cause less strain on the heart than the more active male-superior position. "In my studies, I found there was no significant difference between the two positions," she said. "I think the recommendation should be that they use the position most familiar to them."

Test subjects were between the ages of 34 and 40. All provided blood pressure readings during five episodes of lovemaking in their own bedrooms with their wives or with partners of at least six months. "Never before have blood pressure readings been taken during intercourse in an uncontrolled setting," Miss Nemec said. She said most previous studies were in a laboratory and depended upon inferred data. Her report was presented at a meeting here of the American Heart Association. More than 9,000 physicians are attending the weeklong conference. She said that one of the first

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## Harder Workers, More Cheaters

## 'Grubbing' for Good Grades Becomes Rule on U.S. Campuses

By Iver Peterson

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT).—Only a few years after grades and academic success seemed to score somewhere below the charts on a college student's scale of values, campuses across the country are worrying about a growing and often fearful obsession with grades.

The competition for the right grade-point average as a ticket to

a professional school, according to reports from a score of campuses, shows itself in an increase in cheating and in cut-throat competition.

Indeed in its worst—and rarest—form, this competition leads to student sabotage of others' work, to a demise of student honor systems in favor of stiffer family supervision of exams, and to an increase in the number of students seeking medical counseling for the nervous strain of grade grubbing.

What bothers thoughtful educators most is the way competition for grades—the mastering of strategies aimed at safely pulling up a straight-A record or a perfect 4.0 GPA—is displacing the excitement and risk of learning.

"It's moved beyond mere grades," Harvard psychologist Jerome Kagan said of the phenomenon. "It's moved to a point where the anxiety and the concern is unrealistic, and it's approaching a phobia on the part of the students. It has the characteristics of a small neurosis."

One reason for the growing intensity among students is the fierce competition for graduate-school admission, particularly to medical and law schools. But there are subtler reasons. As money becomes scarcer, colleges are beginning to award scholarships on the basis of merit instead of need, and several students who were interviewed said their scholarships depended on their keeping their grades up.

Students may also be grasping for grades as tokens of their own worth. Sociologists have surmised that in America, a society that is less and less inclined to espouse rules and impose judgments on others, young people look to the letters on their report cards as a measure for their self-esteem.

According to college instructors, students are opting for "grub" courses known for yielding high grades, and are more likely to argue, sometimes tearfully, about a "B" they thought should have been an "A." Also,

some said, there is more "boot-legging" by students eager to get on the good side of their instructors.

A number of professors noted a rise in conscientiousness among students but a decline in the quality and vigor of their work. John Alstead, who teaches English at Oberlin, has found the papers he grades "more conscientious, pedestrian and plodding than they were two years ago."

He added that students were "less willing to take chances—they're working harder, but they're less imaginative."

Cheating, the most sensational aspect of the growing grade crunch—but not the most important one in the minds of most professors interviewed—is said to be on the increase on many campuses.

"It happens more than I'd like to tell you about," said Raa Moses, assistant dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Northwestern. "And I'm certain

we only see the tiniest portion of it."

Robert Gerstein, an associate professor of political science at the University of California at Los Angeles, with eight years of experience there, agreed in an interview that cheating had "certainly gone up," notably in the form of plagiarism and the use of professionally ghostwritten student papers.

Online Annapolis and the Air Force Academy, where cheating scandals led to summary expulsions of cadets in the last year, liberal-arts colleges have been reluctant to deal harshly with cheaters. In most cases, credit for the course has been withdrawn or grades dropped by one letter.

A more disturbing side of the competitiveness has been reports of students sabotaging the work of others in efforts to improve their class standing. Credit for students at the University of Minnesota report cases of persons spitting in test-tubes or upsetting the calibrations of delicate equipment to spoil the experiments of students in the next class to use the lab.

There are well-founded reports from Harvard of student lab projects being destroyed by another would-be doctor competing for one of the country's few medical-school places. There were 40,000 applicants for 14,000 first-year medical-school openings last September, for example.

## Monkeys, Too, Find U.K. Life A Bit Sour

MUCHNALL, England, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Among residents of Britain upset by the nation's sugar shortage are the monkeys at Sherwood Zoo near here: They have been throwing their bedtime cups of unsweetened cocoa back at their keepers for the last few days.

The zoo's director, Martin Lacey, today appealed to anyone with any spare sugar to sell it to him, saying:

"The monkeys must have a hot drink this cold winter. We have tried artificial sweeteners, but they don't like that either. They just threw the cocoa all over us."

## S. Korea Blast Kills 1, Injures 6 in Tunnel

SEOUL, Nov. 21 (AP).—A South Korean officer was killed and five American military men and a South Korean were injured in an explosion yesterday in a tunnel through the North Korean divide on the western front, the UN command reported.

The explosion occurred while members of a UN command joint-observer team were investigating the tunnel, which South Korea said one of its police patrols discovered on Nov. 15.



HIGHER EDUCATION—Students at Illinois Benedictine College at Lisle, Ill., demonstrate art of wall walking which has become the new fad in one residence hall. It took one minute to build this formation.

## Gen. Roger Browne Dies in U.S.

PORT BRAGO, N.C., Nov. 21 (AP).—Retired Air Force Maj. Gen. Roger J. Browne, 68, the first American planner for NATO, died Tuesday at Womack Army Hospital, where he had been hospitalized for cancer of the liver.

Gen. Browne became the first U.S. planner for NATO when he was assigned in November, 1949, as deputy director of the Joint American Military Advisory Group in London.

He returned to Washington in 1951 to become director of manpower and organization for the Air Force, a post he held until he was named in 1953 as vice-commander of the Continental Air Command. He was made

commander of the First Air Force in 1954.

Lou Frankel

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT).—Lou Frankel, 63, a veteran newspaperman and publicist, died Tuesday of cancer at a hospital here.

Mr. Frankel was an executive with Dornbus & Co., an advertising and public relations agency.

Louise Perkins Fitzhugh

NEW MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 21 (AP).—Louise Perkins Fitzhugh, 45, author of children's books, died Tuesday. Her best known book was "Barbie, Spy."

## Pastime in Arkansas Town Is Searching for Diamonds

By Charles Hillinger

MURFREESBORO, Ark., Nov. 21.—In this little town in southwestern Arkansas, nearly every day somebody finds a diamond and keeps it.

A few weeks ago, Hazel and Charley Stewart drove here from their home in Wichita Falls, Texas, 335 miles to the west, to hunt for diamonds.

Mrs. Stewart found a 2.8-carat, crystal-clear diamond, appraised at \$8,000.

"I was standing there looking around on the ground and it hit me in the eye," said Mrs. Stewart, whose husband is a house painter. "A tiny tip of the diamond was sticking out of the mud. I stuck my finger under it and it popped out. I was so excited I let out the loudest whoop of my life."

Crater of Diamonds

The diamonds are found in Crater of Diamonds State Park in Arkansas. The park is the only known diamond mine in North America.

More than 60,000 diamonds have been found on the 78-acre diamond-bearing volcanic pipe since John Huddleston discovered two diamonds while plowing his farm on Aug. 8, 1868.

A 40.23-carat diamond called Uncle Sam, found here 50 years ago, is considered priceless. Owned by a New York jeweler, it is the largest diamond to have been found in this hemisphere.

John Pollock of Columbus, Ga., on March 1, 1964, found a 9.23-carat diamond. Mrs. J. L. Parker of Dallas found a 18.31-carat diamond in 1956.

One of the strangest finds was made by Mary Rogers on June 19, 1963. Her parents, Asa and Art Rogers of Pine Bluff, Ark., spread a blanket for their daughter, 14 years old at the time, then started searching.

Mr. Rogers, on checking Mary at one point, saw that she had something in her mouth. "Spit it out," he told his daughter. She spat out an 11.92-carat diamond she had picked from the ground next to the blanket.

The state of Arkansas bought the diamond mine in March, 1972, for \$780,000 from G.F. Industries, a Dallas company that had purchased the property in 1969 for \$1.1 million.

"We bought the mine with bond-issuance revenues," explained William Henderson, 51, director of the Arkansas Department of Parks. "G.F. Industries had serious financial problems and placed the property for sale."

Tourist Attraction

The state is operating the mine as a tourist attraction, charging \$2 a day for adults and \$1 a day for children who want to hunt for diamonds.

"We keep piling up the surface," said Jim Cannon, 24, the superintendent of Crater of Diamonds State Park. "And people come in here daily to dig the surface with garden tools and screen the dirt for diamonds. Best time for finding diamonds seems to be after a rain. As many as 600 persons have paid the digging fee during a 12-hour period. Digging is permitted only during daylight."

"We allow them to use any method they want as long as it doesn't involve a motor," Mr. Cannon said. "We see all kinds of strange devices and odd-ball systems. Like the guy the other day walking around with a large measuring glass tied to his shoes."

The mine was formed millions of years ago by volcanic eruptions covered by water. The molten

rock cooled quickly and resulting shrinkage caused tremendous pressures that formed carbon particles to clefts and diamonds.

Several companies operate mines over the years, but only the mining operations not pay.

Geologists have reported the Kimberlite, or diamond-bearing soil, has marked similar to the geologic formations South African diamond mines.

State park director Henderson has not ruled out the possibility of Arkansas mining the property. "All indications are that diamond deposits deep in the ground may be equal to those found in the rich African mines," he said.

For 10 years, until the mine received a 25-percent fee the value of any uncultivated stone, than 5 carats in weight. No matter what the size, a diamond becomes the property of the state and there are no taxes on it sold.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Political Aid To Be Banned By Northrop

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21 (AP).—The Northrop Corp., which has been convicted of making

payments to the Nixon campaign fund, today agreed to political contributions and to changes in its management.

Northrop made the agreement as part of an out-of-court settlement with a legal return to the Center for Law in the Public Interest, which had argued case of Jay Springer, who, two shares in the company sued the company for making legal and unauthorized political contributions.

In the agreement, which has to be approved by the Northrop's chairman and board of directors, the company agreed to stop donating money to the Nixon re-election campaign and accept four side nominees on a board of directors.

Fined \$5,000

Mr. Jones was fined \$5,000 along with his company, in making an illegal contribution to the Nixon re-election fund.

The agreement said that Northrop would totally prohibit use of its funds and facilities for candidates for the next two years. Thereafter, the ban could be changed only by shareholder agreement.

According to the company, the agreement was part of a \$1,000 to the 1972 Nixon re-election campaign. Mr. Jones later sued to show that these were not contributions from him or his corporation money.

## U.S. Airline Sa Tests Show SS Can Avoid Bo

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP).—United Airlines said yesterday that it has demonstrated by computer analysis that planes possibly be flown at supersonic speeds without creating a boom that could be heard on ground.

Fear of the effects of booms on people and the environment in part led the Nixon administration to abandon the project to build a supersonic liner. Military superconductors normally do cause a sonic boom.

United Airlines' computer monitored, simulated supersonic flights were financed by a grant from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Simultaneous flights by San Francisco and Washington in both directions by Air Force-111 jets were simulated. Speed was just above Mach 2. Simulated altitudes ranged from 29,000 feet to 57,000 feet.

The study was to carefully adapt the flight and the aircraft's speed and altitude to meteorological conditions so the sonic boom does not reach the earth.

## EEC Sugar-Beef Pact Is Accepted by Brit

LONDON, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Britain today said it accepted the provisional agreement on sugar and beef by the European Economic Community's agriculture ministers in Brussels yesterday.

Fred Peart, Agriculture Minister, told Parliament the agreement was satisfactory both for the Commonwealth and for the country. The government decided to accept the agreement if the Dutch government, the same course, the agreement would become definite Friday.

## Police Arrest 3 In Kidnap Rated Costliest in Italy

MILAN, Nov. 21 (AP).—Police held two men and a woman today in connection with what is considered Italy's most expensive abduction in the recent wave of kidnappings.

The action followed two developments—yesterday in Italy's "kidnapping industry." A Sicilian kidnapper was abducted and hours later a Bologna industrialist was released.

Here in Milan, police said the three now under detention are suspected members of the gang which abducted Giuseppe Lucchini, 42, son of one of Italy's wealthiest industrialists, in nearby Brescia. Mr. Lucchini was released near his home yesterday after his father reportedly paid between five million and six million lire (\$7.5 million to \$9 million) in ransom.

In Bologna, Francesco Segre, 22, heir to an Italian coffee fortune, was released by kidnappers last night for a billion-lire (\$1.6 million) ransom, police sources said. He had been seized four days ago while on his way home at night. He was found "dead" and apparently dragged in the mountains between Bologna and Florence.

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## WAREHOUSES AIR FREIGHT IN DÜSSELDORF

John Myers,

principal correspondent of the European Property Letter.

In choosing a location for a new industrial development property specialists pay particular attention to labour resources and communications in an area.

When siting a manufacturing plant, the labour factor tends to predominate. In the case of warehouses, communications become more important—especially for specialised developments such as air freight warehouses.

Despite the higher costs of transport, air freight is still a profitable business. Firms distributing high-value, low-bulk goods to international markets have continued to employ air cargo carriers. One reason is the substantial cost, at today's interest rates, of maintaining stocks overseas. A scientific instrument firm, for example, is more likely to despatch a badly-needed but expensive spare on the next available freight service than duplicate stocks in several countries.

For property developers on the qui vive for new opportunities, the idea of finding suitable sites and building air cargo warehouses has opened. In an era of freight economies, an industry which sustains a degree of expansion offers a chance of profits against the trend of the market. News of growth in particular centres of air transport is therefore studied eagerly.

One place which is expanding is Düsseldorf. Four new airport development projects totalling \$43 million are scheduled for completion between November 1975 and mid-1977. New terminal buildings are being constructed on a 2.3-year time scale.

An underground rail link between the airport and the regional rapid rail systems will be completed within 12 months. The runways are being extended; and, by the end of 1975, additional freight handling facilities will be in use.

The forecast is that Düsseldorf will grow in importance for air freight. There is already some evidence to support this conclusion. In the first six months of 1974 Düsseldorf handled 2.2 million passengers, 2.6 per cent less than the figure for the same period in 1973. Movements of aircraft also fell by almost 2 per cent to 58,600. But in the same period freight handled rose by almost 4 per cent to 17,250 tonnes.

From the developer's standpoint, the benefit of air freight warehouses is in the quality of construction demanded. Environmental control and security need to be standards appropriate for storing perishable and high value goods. When all other sectors of the development market are seeking to cut costs, a client who must have quality is an attractive proposition.

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## Into Fleet Games in Indian Ocean

gest Exercise Is  
st for Iran Navy

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT).—The United States, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey are participating in the largest exercise ever held in the Indian Ocean.

The exercise, Midlink-74, is led by the Central Treaty Organization, known as Cento, which has Iran, Pakistan and Turkey as full members and the United States as a member of its economic and counter-terror committees.

Cento heads an amphibious force that includes the command ship, the guided-missile destroyer, two destroyer escorts, a fast attack ship and a nuclear-powered submarine.

Oil Reserves  
According to military sources, the Indian Ocean's northwestern part between India and the Arabian Peninsula is designated as the alliance's strength in the approaches to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

The exercise, according to well-known sources, is expected to be a growing Soviet presence in the area symbolized by recent deployment in the Indian Ocean of the Soviet submarine, a British nuclear-powered submarine, probably of the Valiant class, and a British nuclear-powered submarine, probably of the Valiant class.

Importance to Iran  
Iranian and British naval sources considered the operation a major test of Iran's status as a power in the Persian Gulf area.

Iran's status as a power in the Persian Gulf area has been challenged by Soviet visits by Soviet submarines to the Gulf.

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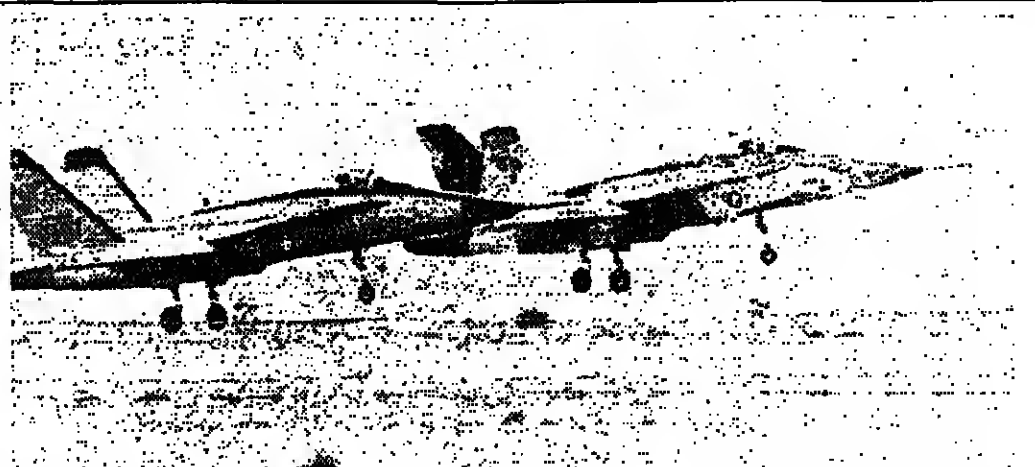
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NEW PLANES—Northrop's pair of twin-engine, twin-tailed F-17 fighter prototypes lift off runway in formation at Edwards Air Force Base in California where they recently surpassed the 200-flight mark. Northrop is hoping to win contracts from the U.S. and European governments. The plane is in competition with the F-16 of General Dynamics and in controversy with the French Mirage F-1M53.

## While Denying It Has a Shortage

### Russia Launches Drive for Fuel Economy

MOSCOW, Nov. 21 (NYT).—The Soviet Union, which has reported to its people in detail on the energy shortage in the West, has begun a drive to save fuel by reducing waste and inefficiency.

A recent editorial in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, reminded readers that the economic potential of the Soviet Union depended upon adequate fuel reserves. It urged that "every kilogram of fuel be treated carefully and its loss prevented."

In Moscow and presumably in

other cities, high-level urban officials have drafted plans to tighten fuel conservation in factories and apartment buildings. Officials routinely assert that there is no energy crisis in the Soviet Union, because of its vast reserves and centrally planned economy.

Domestic, Foreign Needs  
However, the Soviet supplies are being stretched to meet rising domestic energy needs at a time of increasing demand from abroad. Moscow is eager not to fall behind in its commitments

either to Western Europe, which offers hard-currency profits, or to Communist bloc countries. Soviet officials concede that, while their country does not lack basic fuel resources, it does lack technology for their effective extraction and transportation.

Waste at the extraction sites has caused concern. Western economic specialists say that Soviet equipment is extracting only half the oil available in the vast Tyumen oil fields, prompting a sharp Soviet interest in more advanced American oil technology.

The exploitation of new oil areas has been limited, according to Pravda, because other branches of Soviet industry are not supplying enough basic equipment.

Because the Soviet Union has most of its industries and population centers in its western part and the bulk of its raw materials and energy resources in its eastern part, the long distances involved lead to attrition.

Coal is hauled in often outdated rolling stock and up to 10 million tons are lost annually simply because the coal blows out of the open railroad cars.

Quantities of oil and gas are lost in leakage from the low-quality domestic pipeline. The Soviet Union recently secured West Germany's promise of credits for the purchase of nearly a million tons of large-diameter steel pipe from West Germany.

But some energy is squandered once it reaches the consumer. At a special session of the Moscow city party committee last week, Moscow's energy chief, N. Yershov, called for "total economy of energy resources." He complained that many of the city's firms "violate state discipline of expending energy resources" by exceeding their allotments.

## U.K. Birth Rate Drops, Especially Among Workers

LONDON, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Britain's birth rate is declining and the reason appears to be mainly that working-class families are having fewer children, according to figures released today.

Statistics published by the registrar general show that in the three years 1970-72 the total number of legitimate births fell by 8 per cent.

But among partly skilled and unskilled workers the fall was 16 per cent, and in the social category including foremen and salesmen it was 9 per cent. Doctors, bank managers, nurses and executives, however, appeared to have increased their legitimate birth rate by 2 per cent.

But the registrar general warned that the figures need to be interpreted with some caution. They do not include illegitimate births—which total 81.2 per cent of all live births—because it is often difficult to classify the father's occupation.

## Brandt Defends His Proposals for '2-Tier' Common Market

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt today strongly defended his controversial proposals that Britain and Italy should be allowed to lag behind as the richer members of the European Economic Community move toward economic integration.

"It is quite wrong to say that I want overall separation," he told reporters here after delivering a speech to labor leaders attending an international meeting, where he repeated the proposals he made in Paris Tuesday.

"There may be four or five EEC members who could coordinate their monetary policies more than others could," he told correspondents, stressing that this would be good for all of the EEC states.

Mr. Brandt's proposals for a "two-tier" Common Market are being criticized as threatening the nine-nation community with disintegration.

In Bonn today, the West German Foreign Ministry expressed "great reservations" about the Brandt plan. A spokesman made it clear that the ministry has no enthusiasm for the former chancellor's idea and stressed that the nine EEC partners must solve their problems in common.

Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party in Bonn endorsed the proposal as a way of overcoming the present deadlock in Europe and said that the basic idea has the support of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Angry Rejection  
The Brandt plan has been interpreted as a warning to Britain, currently renegotiating its EEC entry terms, that if it does not want to follow the rest of the community the EEC will move ahead without it.

Mr. Brandt angrily rejected these interpretations today.

"You make one comment and then many people comment on the comment, not the speech. I recommend that people read my Paris speech," he said.

In Paris, Mr. Brandt called on the Common Market to make

## 10 Warships Detained In U.K. Murder Hunt

ROSYTH, Scotland, Nov. 21 (AP).—Police questioned hundreds of sailors of six European navies today in a hunt for the killer of a 21-year-old woman slain at this British Navy base.

Robert Muirson, chief constable for Fife County, launched the investigation shortly after the murder last night by ordering 10 warships taking part in a North Atlantic Alliance exercise confined to port. The vessels were from France, Norway, Denmark, West Germany, the Netherlands and Britain.

## Sees It Strengthening Group. Benefiting All

## Brandt Defends His Proposals for '2-Tier' Common Market

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt today strongly defended his controversial proposals that Britain and Italy should be allowed to lag behind as the richer members of the European Economic Community move toward economic integration.

"It is quite wrong to say that I want overall separation," he told reporters here after delivering a speech to labor leaders attending an international meeting, where he repeated the proposals he made in Paris Tuesday.

"There may be four or five EEC members who could coordinate their monetary policies more than others could," he told correspondents, stressing that this would be good for all of the EEC states.

Mr. Brandt's proposals for a "two-tier" Common Market are being criticized as threatening the nine-nation community with disintegration.

In Bonn today, the West German Foreign Ministry expressed "great reservations" about the Brandt plan. A spokesman made it clear that the ministry has no enthusiasm for the former chancellor's idea and stressed that the nine EEC partners must solve their problems in common.

Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party in Bonn endorsed the proposal as a way of overcoming the present deadlock in Europe and said that the basic idea has the support of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

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## 10 Warships Detained In U.K. Murder Hunt

ROSYTH, Scotland, Nov. 21 (AP).—Police questioned hundreds of sailors of six European navies today in a hunt for the killer of a 21-year-old woman slain at this British Navy base.

Robert Muirson, chief constable for Fife County, launched the investigation shortly after the murder last night by ordering 10 warships taking part in a North Atlantic Alliance exercise confined to port. The vessels were from France, Norway, Denmark, West Germany, the Netherlands and Britain.

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Mr. Brandt, repeating his proposals in his speech today at the meeting here of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, said:

"In order to insure a joint framework and a joint roof, the community needs a policy which does not exclude a temporary differentiation in the process of integration."

Strengthening Seen  
He stressed that his proposal was made to strengthen rather than water down EEC solidarity. Asked if his plan would not

lead to the breakup of the community, Mr. Brandt replied: "If the community goes on doing nothing, always in the convoy following the slowest ship, then nothing will happen—and one day the slowest ship may stop."

Noting that inflation is much worse in some EEC member countries than in others, he said this meant that there can be no common monetary policy for the time being.

He recalled that the EEC's Council of Ministers recently approved special measures designed mainly to help Britain and Italy.

## A Greek Classic

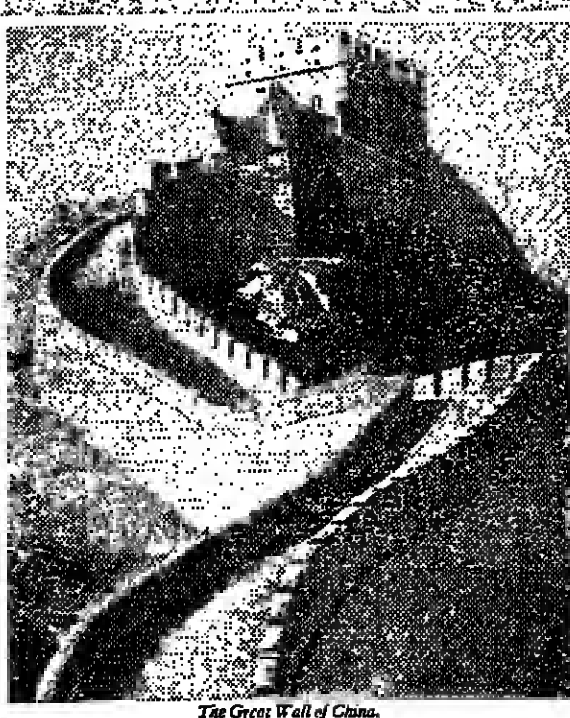
Since 1888  
Greece's  
legendary  
Brandy  
Liqueur  
Enjoyed  
the world  
over



## Iran Air's 'Silk Route'



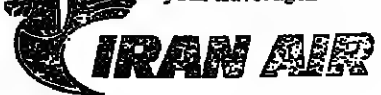
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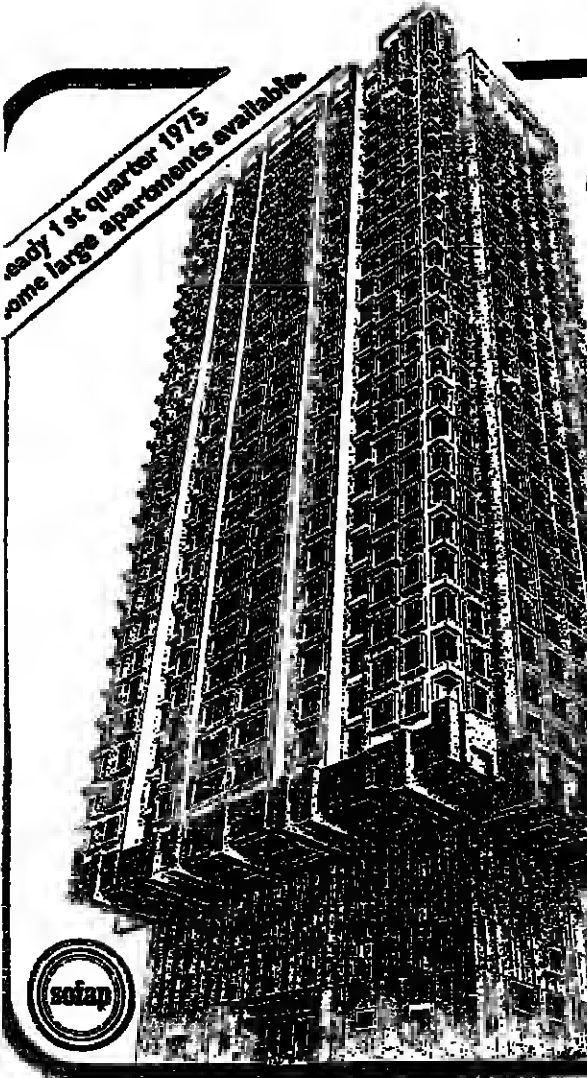
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## Europe and the Mideast

The unity of the European Economic Community countries with respect to the maintenance of Israel as a state, as expressed in the speeches of the delegates of West Germany, Britain, France and Italy in the UN General Assembly, is to be welcomed for many reasons. That the Common Market should find common ground in this area of foreign relations is an indication that more than economics holds Western Europe together; that their position should be based on statesmanship, in contrast to the rising emotionalism of Third World actions in the UN, offers hope for the world organization. And support for Israeli statehood is so obviously a core for any reasonable settlement in the Middle East that the addresses of the European spokesmen are both wise and necessary.

European divisions over the Middle East have been blamed upon the Arab oil embargo last year, and there is no doubt that this was a very pragmatic precipitant of dispute. But even before the Yom Kippur war, opinion in Western European capitals had changed to a very great degree since France and Britain fought, more or less side by side, with Israel during the Suez crisis. Part of the change doubtless came from the failure of that faintly baccaneering venture; a good bit, however, of the change came from Israel's actions and inaction after the six-day war of 1967. Israeli support in Europe had been greatly eroded, even before the Arabs' selective application of the embargo on oil made it clear that those who opposed Arab demands would have to pay, in cash or

in fuel shortages or both, for such opposition.

The European division was most clearly reflected when France, Italy and Ireland backed the invitation to Yasser Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization to address the debate on the future of Palestine. But, to a very large extent, it was that very speech by Arafat which revealed what the Palestinians wanted, and what the General Assembly might grant them: the extinction of Israel, at least to the extent that General Assembly resolutions could accomplish such a feat.

The temper of the UN, in which Arabs, third-world and Communist countries tend to combine against Israel, was shown not only in the warm reception given Arafat by that conglomeration, but in the decision of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to ban grants to Israel because of that country's "persistence in altering the historical features of Jerusalem." Considering the wide disparity, in cash, between what Israel gets and what it has given to UNESCO, Israel will be little harmed in the pocket by the action. And, taking into account what Israel has done to discover and preserve the archaeological treasures of the Holy Land, the UNESCO majority's action was neither scientific nor cultural.

But it was educational, and it does reveal the wisdom of the course Western Europe is now adopting. Israel's own case is not without serious flaws, but to go to the other extreme—the PLO extreme—would mean a war to the death in the Middle East, which no one could win.

## Test for Brazil

President Ernesto Geisel's commitment to lead Brazil in "gradual but sure progress toward democracy" will be put to its most severe test to date by his government party's unexpectedly heavy losses in this week's congressional and state elections.

There were persistent reports that hard-liners in Brazil's military leadership tried to persuade General Geisel to cancel the elections, and some will doubtless urge him to nullify in some way the dramatic gains of the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB). Such an arbitrary action would not only erase the government's credit for having allowed the freest Brazilian election in more than a decade but would surely increase the prospects for political unrest and violence.

Although the MDB evidently won 16 of 22 Senate seats at stake and elected a third of the Chamber of Deputies, the government party, known as ARENA, still commands

decisive majorities in a Congress of limited power. It will be galling to have the opposition controlling state legislatures in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and General Geisel's native Rio Grande do Sul; but acceptance of these results will be a measure of the government's confidence in itself and in its program for gradual political "decompression."

Before his inauguration last March, General Geisel said that an essential for the continuation of Brazil's spectacular economic development was an "economic, social, racial and political democracy." His record in office, however, has been one of cautious liberalization often followed by renewal of harsh repression. The elections represent a necessary advance toward that democracy the President had in mind. The hope must be that this time he will be strong enough and confident enough to bar any retreat.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Presidential Science

The problems facing an industrial nation cannot be effectively attacked unless those responsible for the political decisions have instant and continuing access to the best scientific and technological advice. The critical need for new breakthroughs in such areas as transportation, energy, conservation and food production only emphasizes the point.

Reports from Washington suggest that President Ford is aware of the void that was created when former President Nixon abolished the system of presidential science advisers that had been established by President Eisenhower. But the rift that developed between Mr. Nixon and the scientists over such questions as the war in Vietnam, the supersonic transport and such controversial armaments as the MIRV multiple warhead appears still to affect the Ford administration's view of scientific advice. Continuing suspicions were implicit in one White House

staff member's insistence that any future science advisers must be depended on to present the President with the whole range of different points of view, particularly on issues of serious controversy.

It is, of course, imperative for an effective advisory system to lay all the options before the President. At the same time, it would be dangerous—and unacceptable to the ethics of science—to conceive of top-level science advisers as merely the presenters of contingency plans, without the right to take a stand on the moral and social consequences of proposals under consideration.

To continue to operate the White House without benefit of constant and expert scientific advice cripples the President's capacity to respond to critical issues. But it would be a dangerous illusion to create an advisory system that imposed political restraints on scientific judgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### While Ulster Burns

Seldom has the contrast between the bland language of a government paper on Northern Ireland and the bitter realities of the Ulster scene been so vivid as that evoked by the discussion paper on the arrangements for conducting the forthcoming constitutional convention. There is, unhappily, an equally vivid contrast between the calm, well-behaved and systematically directed assembly depicted in the paper and the hear-garden which seems only too likely to come into being. It would, of course, be admirable if the convention were to regard itself, as it is bidden to, as a Royal Commission appointed to produce an agreed report. It is far more likely, however, to end, after much turmoil, by producing a manifesto of "loyalist" aspirations, approved by a substantial elected majority and flatly rejected by the minority.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### Eye on Copper Prices

Developing countries which rely heavily on exporting raw materials... for their foreign exchange will be watching with interest the course of the price of copper on the London Metal Exchange. Its course since the summer of 1973 has been briskly downwards. But earlier this week the four main copper-exporting countries, Chile, Peru, Zaire and Zambia, decided to try to reverse this trend. From the beginning of next month they will each cut exports by 10 per cent in the hope of raising the copper price. This is by no means the first time that developing countries have tried to raise the price of a commodity or raw material. To the extent that the copper producers succeed, workers in the industrial world will have to accept lower living standards than they would otherwise enjoy.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 22, 1899  
PATTERSON, N.J.—Garret A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States, died this morning at his home in this city. He succumbed to an attack of angina pectoris. He was 55 years of age. President McKinley has already sent a telegram of condolences to the family. The death of the Vice-President will certainly have an effect on the next elections. Theodore Roosevelt is already being mentioned as President McKinley's running mate.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 22, 1924  
NEW YORK—Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle is going back to the legitimate stage, which he left many years ago to become one of the best-known comedians of the silver screen. He will make his debut at the Emory Theatre in Paris, after which he will play at the Casino de Paris. Later he expects to tour Europe and will definitely appear in the music-halls of Belgium and Germany, and hopes to appear elsewhere on the Continent providing that he can get enough engagements.



## Monarchy: Stability Amid Flux

By Prince Charles

Following are excerpts, prepared by The New York Times, from an address on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Parliament in the Australian state of New South Wales.

SYDNEY.—Despite the honor you have done me today by inviting me to attend this joint meeting of the Legislative Council Assembly, it does not escape my notice that the last time a member of mine tried addressing a representative assembly he was, let us say, misinterpreted and subsequently lost his head at a later date.

You may be interested to know that while studying history at school I became a fairly convinced supporter of King Charles I—or at least I sympathized to some extent with his dilemma. But before you all rush to the republican lobbies in sheer horror, let me just add that further historical research opened up for me new and previously undiscovered vistas of Cromwellian interest which served to intrigue me for some considerable time.

I then became a Cromwellian supporter—until I saw that he began to develop unmistakably similar traits to those of the man he had succeeded in removing—in answer, I suppose, to the many problems with which he was faced.

In this 150th anniversary year of the beginning of legislative government in New South Wales it is only right, I think, that I should remind you that in company with convicts, lunatics and peers of the Realm I am ineligible to vote.

This, of course, is exactly as it should be—not necessarily in relation to convicts, lunatics and peers, but in relation to the monarchy, which ever since it ceased to have an active political function has sought to remain free from controversy and sectional interests.

This, as you can imagine, is not always easy, but is essential now to our peculiar brand of parliamentary democracy (and by "our" I mean in this context Australia and Britain) which has within itself an extraordinary capacity for improvisation, for evolution and change.

This I do believe is the only system mankind has so far evolved which comes nearest to insuring stable government—and I also believe that the institution of monarchy, to which, rightly or wrongly, I belong and which I represent to the best of my ability, is one of the strongest factors in the continuance of stable

government. Stability can only be maintained when the body you wish to remain stable has one constituent element that displays continuity—and which can also adapt itself to a changing environment.

Certainly, over the centuries, the monarchy has incurred continually by the very fact of primogeniture—a classic example of which you see before you and the success or failure of which is up to you to decide.

The monarchy has done its best to adapt to changing circumstances—but inevitably it is more difficult to adapt when the accepted patterns of life and society are altering so unusually fast.

### 100 Years Ago

You only have to cast your historical minds back a hundred years to appreciate the adaptions that have taken place since the days of my great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria. Some people, I daresay, may consider the adaptive abilities of the monarchy to be minimal in the extreme, but the problem, surely, is to what plans or accepted norms is the institution to adapt itself?

The very fact that the monarchy is involved in the lives of a substantial number of differing peoples all over the globe means that it must, in effect, try to be "all things to all men all of the time."

No one has the monopoly of self-righteousness in our human existence and no one person or organization or party has all the answers.

That is why parliamentary democracy as we know it is such a sound system—for the simple fact that it allows debate and civilized argument to take place free of restrictions or fear of censorship.

Above all it allows (or should allow) a compromise solution to be worked out and for a moderate policy to be pursued, which in turn influences evolutionary rather than revolutionary change.

All too often, I find, one hears the cry that our system of parliamentary democracy is on the verge of collapse, that it has outlived its usefulness, that the politicians are all the same and spend their time squabbling over issues that bear no relation to the real questions of the day.

However, it is rare to hear of anyone who has been able to suggest a sensible or realistic alternative—geared to the peculiar characteristics and mores of our type of heritage.

No—the truth of course is that "the system" is, on the whole, basically sound—obviously it can always do with adaptions, addi-

tions, subtractions and reforms, but generally speaking the entire apparatus of parliamentary government, as we know it, has developed gradually from primitive origins and has been constructed on sound experience and expertise.

H.R.H. Prince Charles Philip Arthur George, X.G., Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, and Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, is her apparent to the throne.

1968-69, when Americans who had differed on the war were almost all talking about how to get out, Rockefeller was still talking about how to win militarily. A person who heard him one evening, making an intense, detailed argument for tougher use of air power in Vietnam, found his fascination with a military solution at that time peculiar and scary.

There are good and sensible people who admire Rockefeller, and clearly he has winning qualities. One of them is sheer activism. He hobbies with energy, and that is appealing at a time when we yearn for someone to do something about world problems. But after Vietnam we ought to know that activism in international affairs can be dangerous. The impression Rockefeller gives is of a figure who has learned nothing from the Vietnam experience—who still thinks the United States can, and should dominate international decision-making, who inclines to intervention as a principle, who thinks in terms of military power. All that at a time when the sources and mechanism of power in the world are visibly changing from those old forms.

The apparent Rockefeller instincts in foreign policy are the more worrying because of the way he has preferred to operate in office—secretly, through the manipulation of power among a few, avoiding as much as possible the restraints of legislative accountability. Consider, for example, his relationship with William F. Buckley.

As the governor's personal assistant, Mr. Buckley held no formal office but was regarded as the second most powerful man in Albany. Then he was named to head, successively, two public authorities—bodies that, against democratic theory, operate largely without open political control.

ALFRED FRIENDLY.

What was the heart of the issue that the Democratic politicians paraded for this unprecedented event? The alleged obstruction of justice in the prosecution of some otherwise unsullied public servants' childish attempts to burglarize their political opponents' offices?

What was the shocking evidence of wrongdoing on the part of Mr. Nixon? His vulgar familiar style of talk with his subordinates—just the style that is and has been current always in private in the United States.

So, what have the Democrats to complain about? They have cheapened the image of the United States before the world.

Are they not satisfied with their work?

F.L. STAGG.

### Ford's Rhetoric

The faculty of President Ford's pronouncement that he "would rather travel thousands of miles for peace than take a single step towards war" is best appreciated by recalling a comment of Mark Twain, which should have forever buried that kind of thunderous imbecility: "I would rather go to bed with Milton Russell than make a deal with Ulysses S. Grant in full military regalia."

ALFRED FRIENDLY.

## Signs of Sino-Soviet Thaw

## Ford's Rush to Summit Before Door Is Closed

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—In trying to grasp the strategy of global diplomacy, one of the best questions to ask is "Why now?" Why was President Ford hurried into the Vladivostok summit with Leonid Brezhnev, about six months ahead of schedule? Not because the two leaders want to size each other up, not because SALT negotiations require a summit meeting; not because of the danger of war in the Mideast, which may dominate the discussions.

### The Reason

The underlying reason the United States pressed for this summit at this time is that the opening that permitted its creative diplomacy over the last five years is showing signs of closing.

Secretary Kissinger is duty-bound to deny that reason, just as he must deny that the dramatic split in the Communist world between the Russians and the Chinese was deliberately and skillfully exploited by the United States. As a result of U.S. "triangulation," the Soviet Union changed its methods, if not its goals, in pursuing détente; the Chinese countered by beginning "normalization" with America; and leverage was applied to bring an end to the need for U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

But the Russians and Chinese could not permit U.S. exploitation of their deep-seated disagreements to go on forever; recently, there have been signs that one area of their relations has been proving far from reconciliation, but enough to make U.S. manipulation more difficult.

Soviet policy, which had tripled troop strength on the Chinese border in the last three years, is showing signs of flexibility. Some river islands are being offered up; and border patrols are fewer, to reduce incidents. For their part, the Chinese appear to have called off the threatened "show trial" of a Russian helicopter crew shot down over Chinese territory, and have stopped demanding a prenegotiations admission that all Sino-Manchu treaties were imperialistic.

### Trade Increases

Trade, which had dropped to \$50 million a year, is now up to the rate of \$300 million; both the Chinese and Russians had representatives at a recent private meeting at the Rome food conference, and nonaggression pacts are being proposed.

These small, slight, tentative promises are accompanied still by mutual denunciations of ideological revisionism, and the traders are likely to continue. Why? A good guess is that nations see the need to improve their state-to-state relations, continuing their internal Communist party battle.

That guess makes sense because the central concern in China is the succession to Mao Chou. Through the mid-1970s, can discern the emergence of other team of Mr. Inside Mr. Outside.

Mr. Inside, Teng Hsiao-ping was a high party official during the Cultural Revolution and has now made a come to deputy premier; Mr. Outside, Chiao Kuang-hua, was the delegate and has just become a minister. When Mao Chou was gone, these two led a collegium in the mourning period.

During that year-long mourning, any change in policy was seen as disrespect to a memory; accordingly, the Chou is calling for moderate state-to-state relations with Russians at this time, which make it easier for the successors to keep the sampan rocking.

But the shift away from national confrontation means our exploitable gap will be rowed; it will be that harder for us to play the slans against the Chinese in future.

In this light, it is easy to understand the otherwise cable rush to a summit in Vladivostok. Chinese fears of a Soviet secret deals will be in as Ford and Brezhnev name "conceptual breakthroughs" arms limitation. This sum then becomes the springboard for the important meeting—the final meeting—between Secretary Kissinger and Premier Chou in Peking on Monday.

For the Chinese, a Kissinger visit now is useful to prepare the ground, and as a Chou effort to put U.S. fire regarding Taiwan.

For the Russians, a summit is useful in getting the new President to commit more in helping Russians cope with failures of their own technology.

For the United States, a trip now is an effort to wedge between door and jamb. The Sino-Soviet split our once-in-a-generation opportunity and we made the most of it. We are now in as much as we can be opening really begins to close.

The secrecy so carefully tanned on this use of Rockefeller was significant. So the care with which "leaked" "gifts" were timed in an (probably) fruitless legally avoid a New York law against giving any "benefit" to servants. All that bespeaks consciousness that something was involved here than in gestures. What was involved, was a stake policy as creating even the appearance of obligation on the part of servants.

In his much-praised book "Presidential Character," J. James David Barber told us we must learn to worry about the character of those we choose to watch are love of power, the habit of secrecy. To get after all, those two help produce Vietnam and Watergate. The Senate Rules Committee in detail, seemed to take a broad look at Rockefeller's methods. Hoping to strengthen the House Judiciary Committee by its impeachment experience, now will. Forgress has every right to its broad judgment of this man may be president. Rockefeller tried and failed to become a president through the regular process, in part because he felt something in him that I do not trust. Now Congress has obligation to act for the p in appraising the man and methods.



## Cocteau's 'Dear Liar' in Revival

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 21 (UPI).—George Bernard Shaw was generous, only has he left us some of the brightest comedies of the 20th century. Most of them sturdy and to the point, but his correspondence, published with an eye to its publication, is almost as good as his preface and the "love-hate" letters to the actress Mrs. Patrick Campbell, a feast of humor, gossip, advice. Jerome Kilty edited and her replies into an acting vehicle, "Dear Liar," Jean Cocteau's translation, "Mentem," is once more on the boards—at the Théâtre de la Madeleine.

### SHARPS & FLATS

SCAISE, Portugal—A jazz festival on Nov. 22-24 will feature Gillespie, Sonny Stitt, Jay McInnis, Charles McPherson, Tyner and Gato Barbieri.

RIS—Rory Music will be at Palais des Congrès (Porte de la Chapelle) on Nov. 27 at 8 p.m.

NDON—The Dizzy Gillespie festival will open for three weeks on Nov. 25 at the Olympia. Scott's is there until Nov. 27.

Clapton, on a short European tour, will be in Hamburg on Nov. 26 at the Concertgebouw; in Essen Nov. 29 at the Hain; in Rotterdam Nov. 30 at the Sportpaleis; in Antwerp Dec. 2 at the Sportpaleis; in London Dec. 4 at the Hammerstein Theatre.

Golden Gate Quartet, coming to Germany, will be in Berlin Nov. 22 at the Rathaus; in Bonn Nov. 23 at the Bismarckplatz; in Dortmund Nov. 24 at the Westfalenhalle.



Nicole Courcel, Paul Meurisse, as Mrs. Campbell, Shaw in "Cher Mentem."

abstract. But in their resourceful revival of the exchange of letters the stormy relationship of playwright and actress is clearly defined and vivid.

Shaw met Mrs. Campbell when he wanted her to play Eliza in "Pygmalion." He greatly admired her acting and appears to have become infatuated with her at their first meeting, though he was 67 and she almost 49. Whether or not their romance was consummated is not known. On one occasion, we learn, he pushed her off a sofa and they rolled about on the floor, an incident he wrote into "The Apple Cart," much to her indignation. Shaw had hoped George Alexander would play Henry Higgins to her Covent Garden flower girl, but Alexander, having experienced Mrs. Campbell's blameworthy in several productions,

could not face further collaboration with her. So the play went to Beethoven-Tre, whom Mrs. Campbell nearly drove mad during rehearsals. It opened in the spring of 1914 and was an enormous success. Then Mrs. Campbell disappeared, to return in a few days announcing that she had been on her honeymoon with Cornwallis-West, Lady Randolph Churchill's former husband. This blow brought Shaw's courtship to an end. The declaration of war brought "Pygmalion" to a close in London and Mrs. Campbell went off to tour in it in America. She never appeared in another Shaw play, but they continued to correspond until her death in France in 1940.

After "Pygmalion," Mrs. Campbell's career went into decline. She had fought with all the important London managers, and American managers offered her only supporting parts. "Why have you never tried to get me as a leading lady?" she asked one of them. "Well, Mrs. Campbell, you know you are a very difficult woman." With considerable spirit and in a rolling voice she answered: "Difficult! Nonsense! Of course, I'm not an easy woman. That would be immoral. But I'm certainly not difficult."

She led Hollywood, where her cutting remarks destroyed her opportunities for such screen work. One of her favorite men was to pretend not to know who the stars were. "You're so handsome, why are you not in the pictures?" she asked Joseph Schildkraut. "But, my dear Mrs. Campbell, my name is Joseph Schildkraut," Mrs. Campbell winced and said: "Then why don't you change it?"

Her failure to be polite took on the proportions of a magnificent gesture. Impoverished, half-forgotten, aging, alone, she remained fiercely arrogant and wickedly witty. Her behavior during these lean years has been likened to a sinking ship firing on rescuers. Still she wrote to Shaw and still he responded, though there is a business bordering on cruelty in his last letters. He hated waste and he felt that self-destruction had been her ruling passion. The Killy adaptation concludes with Shaw in a fading spotlight damning the cause of old age.

There has been some complaint about the team work of Meurisse and Nicole Courcel. The performances do not match, it has been said. They don't, but under the conditions they should not. Shaw and his enchantress were of different phases, at odds about almost everything. The present interpreters are correct in playing the roles in contrasting styles, underlining their strong individuality. There is fitting decor by Charles Sevigny with the suggestion of the theater in the background. "Cher Mentem" is a satisfying evening.

"Comme la neige en été" is "as snowing as in England," a musical comedy at the Théâtre des Variétés. It has many of the necessary ingredients, but the raw materials have not been refined to pass muster on the song-and-dance stage. The production is of the TV-spectacle species and, in the theater, something less primitive in presentation, something more firmly constructed, is required. This is a shame because with revision "Comme la neige en été" might emerge as a thoroughly sound show.

The general idea is intriguing: A set of outcasts come together to relate their experiences at a sort of congress of the excluded. But Jacques Lascaris' concept has not been properly worked out. There is some rousing music by Dov Seltzer, Catherine Sauvage, Mouloudji, Nicole Croisille and Stanislas Zimek sing the songs spiritedly and to excellent effect. Jonathan Karmon's choreography spreads lively stage pictures and there is energetic dancing.

An overall directorial hand is wanting to give this wayward spectacle shape and form. So much of it is worthwhile and appealing that one hopes something will be done. In its present state, the production seems like an out-of-control toy.

1. Preheat oven to 350°F (about 175°C).  
2. Sift flour, corn meal, baking soda into a mixing bowl. Beat eggs until foamy and stir them into the dry mixture. Stir in the buttermilk and one cup of sweet milk.  
3. Beat the butter in a skillet and when it is very hot but not brown, pour in the batter. Carefully pour the remaining milk on top of the batter without stirring. Place the dish in the oven and bake 30 minutes or until set and baked through. If this is to be used as a stuffing, it is best if it is a day or so old.  
YIELD: 8 servings.

(Note: Corn meal, also known as polenta in England, as "farine de maïs" in French and "Mais-mehl" in German, is generally available in Europe. Like buttermilk, "fabesure" in French, "Buttermilch" in German—it can nearly always be found in specialty shops.)

## A Southern Version of Thanksgiving Turkey

By Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK (UPI).—If there is one menu that most Americans tend—and with reason—to be sentimental about, it is that for Thanksgiving (Nov. 28). There are homes where a particular holiday menu has remained more or less stable for the past quarter century.

Here is a recipe for a Thanksgiving turkey, with gravy, based on a long-remembered Southern recipe.

**ROAST TURKEY**  
1 16 to 20-pound turkey (7.5 to 9 kilos)  
Corn bread stuffing (see following recipe)  
1 T peanut, vegetable or corn oil  
Giblet gravy (see recipe below)  
1. Preheat oven to 450°F (about 230°C).  
2. Stuff and truss the turkey. Place it in a shallow roasting pan.  
3. Brush the turkey with oil and sprinkle with salt.  
4. Roast the turkey about 50 minutes until it is nicely browned. Turn the pan in the oven occasionally so that the turkey browns evenly. When browned, baste loosely with a sheet of aluminum foil.  
5. Continue roasting, basting at intervals. After two hours, reduce the oven heat to 375°F (about 190°C).  
6. Continue roasting about two hours longer or until the turkey is done. A thermometer inserted in the dressing should register about 160°F (about 70°C).  
7. Remove the turkey and pour off any fat that may have accumulated. Add about half a cup of water to the roasting pan and stir to dissolve the brown particles clinging to the bottom and side of the pan. Add this to the giblet gravy. Carve the turkey and serve with dressing and gravy.  
YIELD: 12 to 20 servings.

**CORN BREAD STUFFING**  
1 1/2 T butter  
2 C finely chopped onion  
1 C finely chopped green pepper  
1 1/2 C finely chopped heart of celery  
4 C finely crumbled Southern corn bread (see recipe below)  
2 C crumbled toast  
2 hard-cooked eggs, coarsely chopped  
Freshly ground pepper  
1/2 C chicken broth  
2 raw eggs  
Salt

1. Melt 4 tablespoons of butter and add the onion, green pepper and celery. Cook, stirring, until vegetables are crisp-tender. Set aside.  
2. Place the corn bread and toast in a mixing bowl and add

the hard-cooked eggs and the chicken broth. Add a generous amount of pepper and the remaining ingredients. Stir to blend well.

YIELD: Enough for a 16 to 20-pound (7.5 to 9-kilo) turkey.

**SOUTHERN CORN BREAD**  
1/3 C sifted flour  
1 1/3 C sifted corn meal  
1 t baking soda  
1/2 t salt  
2 eggs  
1 C buttermilk  
2 C sweet milk  
1 1/2 T butter

1. Preheat oven to 350°F (about 175°C).  
2. Sift flour, corn meal, baking soda into a mixing bowl. Beat eggs until foamy and stir them into the dry mixture. Stir in the buttermilk and one cup of sweet milk.  
3. Beat the butter in a skillet and when it is very hot but not brown, pour in the batter. Carefully pour the remaining milk on top of the batter without stirring. Place the dish in the oven and bake 30 minutes or until set and baked through. If this is to be used as a stuffing, it is best if it is a day or so old.  
YIELD: 8 servings.

(Note: Corn meal, also known as polenta in England, as "farine de maïs" in French and "Mais-mehl" in German, is generally available in Europe. Like buttermilk, "fabesure" in French, "Buttermilch" in German—it can nearly always be found in specialty shops.)

**GIBLET GRAVY**  
1 turkey neck  
1 turkey gizzard  
1 turkey heart  
1 turkey liver  
Salt  
1 T peanut, vegetable or corn oil  
Freshly ground pepper  
1 1/4 C finely chopped onion  
1/2 C finely chopped carrot  
1/4 C finely chopped celery  
1 clove garlic, coarsely chopped  
3 T flour  
1 bay leaf  
2 sprigs fresh thyme (or 1 t dried)  
2 C chicken broth  
2 sprigs parsley  
1 T tomato paste  
1 T butter

1. Cut the neck into 1-inch lengths and set aside.  
2. Cut away and discard the tough casing from the tender part of the gizzard. Place the gizzard pieces in a saucepan. Cut the heart in half and add it. Add the liver and cold water to cover. Add salt to taste and bring to a boil. Simmer 30 minutes. Remove from heat and drain.  
3. Meanwhile, heat the 1 tablespoon of oil in a saucepan and

add the neck, a little salt and pepper. Cook, stirring frequently, over medium heat, until the neck is golden brown—about 20 minutes. Add 3/4 cup of onion, the chopped carrots, celery and garlic and stir. Sprinkle with flour and stir until neck pieces are evenly coated. Add the bay leaf, thyme, broth, parsley and tomato paste. Stir until the sauce reaches the boiling point. Continue cooking about one and one-half hours. Strain the sauce.

4. Slice the giblets, liver, then dice them finely. There should be about one cup.  
5. In a saucepan, heat the 1 tablespoon of butter and the remaining 1/2 cup of chopped onion. Add the chopped giblet mixture and cook, stirring occasionally, about five minutes. Add the strained sauce and bring to the boiling point. Simmer about five minutes and add salt and pepper to taste.  
YIELD: About 3 cups.

## ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (UPI).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

### Plays

"Fame," written and directed by Anthony Ingrassia, is "a limp rag of a comedy based on the life and times of Marilyn Monroe." says Clive Barnes, who claims that the best thing about the play is the intermission, when a good selection of old photographs records the audience in time for the second act. "The dialogue just sounds awful, and the playwright's method of telling this well-thumbed story with no insight whatsoever makes for tedious of a monumental nature." Ellen Barber plays the heroine "enthusiastically."

"How to Get Rid of It," a musical with book and lyrics by Eric Blau and music by Mort Shuman, is a "travesty" of the original play by Ionesco ("Amédée, or How to Get Rid of It"), reports Clive Barnes. "Blau blows it all from the beginning." Barnes says, "the tone is all wrong. Ionesco has been raped and the result is not ravishing. Coarse jokes and insubstantial characterizations have nothing in common with the pragmatic wit of the original, and are far from funny for themselves." However the cast is made up of "exceptionally good" singers, with an outstanding performance from Joe Maselli as the Vietnam veteran, Matt Conley and Muriel Gato-Greenbaum, as the married couple "eking out their death in a Greenwich Village apartment," also pleased Barnes. Blau directed with the "same heaviness as his treatment of the book."

"Leaving Home," by a young Canadian writer, David French, is a family play set in the 1950s. An educated mother and her two sons form "an unspoken alliance" against the father. In Mel Gussow's opinion "the play is overly familiar and sentimental, but at odd moments it has flashes of vitality and truth. Lenka Peterson is quietly moving as the wife and Brendan Fay is forceful as the hustling father." French would fare better, Gussow says, if he trusted his intuition and "freed himself from the bonds of stereotype."

### Films

"The Trial of Billy Jack," directed by Frank Laughlin, is the sequel to the hugely successful Billy Jack of 1971. Vincent Canby says, "It's part pageant, part kung fu action film, part Western, part earnest civics lesson, part earnest melodrama, part recollection of the various horrors of the late 1960s and early 1970s updated (sometimes desperately) to make contact with today." The film tells the story of "the good-doing Indian half-breed" Billy Jack (Tom Laughlin) and schoolteacher Jean Roberts (Delores Taylor). The best scenes in the movie are the violent ones, which is unfortunate, as its message is essentially one of nonviolence. The whole production is long and clumsy and even the magnificent scenery loses its effect after a while.

"The Savage Is Loose" was produced, directed and distributed by George C. Scott, who also stars in it with his wife, Trish Van Devere. The film concerns a shipwrecked family on a tropical island, and their plight is symbolic of the struggle for man's survival. As the couple's son grows older, the problem of his attraction for his mother is intensified. Vincent Canby says, "The Savage Is Loose" works neither as an adventure film, as a psychological exploration, nor, heaven help us, as a family melodrama, although I think that Scott has been talking through his hat in recent public statements that the movie is about incest. The subject is so genteelly handled that I can't imagine children seeing the film would be anything but confused and probably bored."

Epidemics have been the scourge of whole continents; they have been studied, controlled, and eventually forgotten, making way for other diseases and other problems. We know today that progress has its price, even in the field of health. Are we running around in circles? It is the declared aim of Bayer to break the spell—with ever renewed efforts.

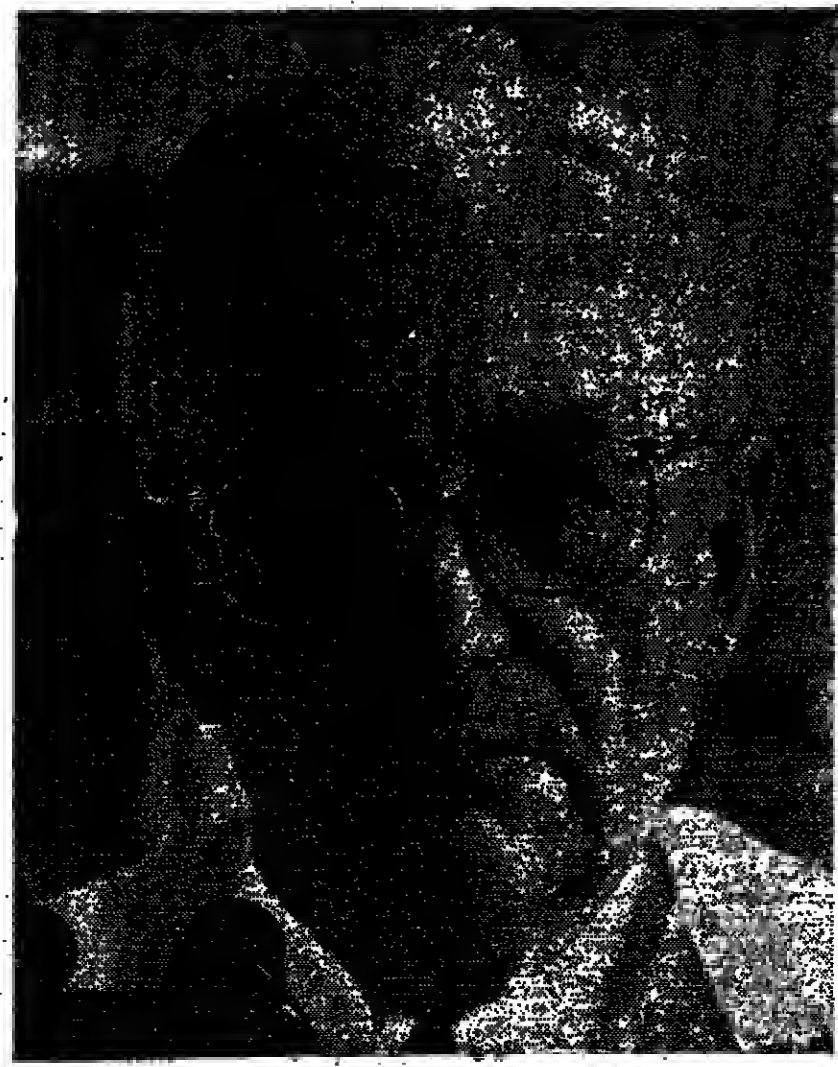
For more than half a century Bayer has been engaged in research on the causes of diseases and how to control them. The results of this work have made history. Research scientists

# Let's go on!

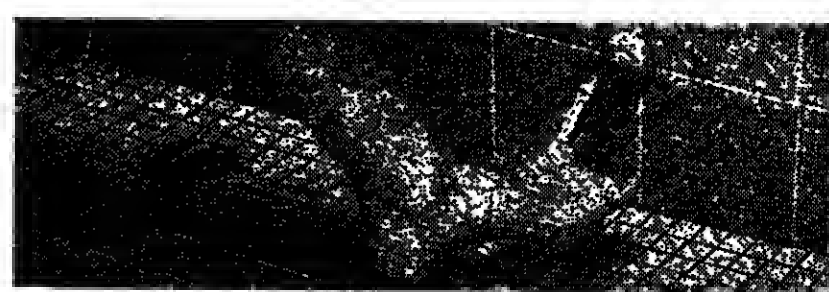
working in Bayer's laboratories discovered, for example, effective drugs for fighting tropical and infectious diseases, hypertension, diabetes and pain. Now there is every indication of a new breakthrough: a new Bayer preparation for controlling fungal diseases. In some countries practically every fifth inhabitant is suffering from fungal infection. The symptoms are deceptively harmless. But cure can be difficult and can take a long time.

Professor Rieth, a Hamburg physician and one of Germany's leading mycologists, warned against fungal diseases which are well on their way to spreading on a nation-wide basis: "Although we must live with fungi, we must also die with them. Our aim must be to protect people against fungal infections."

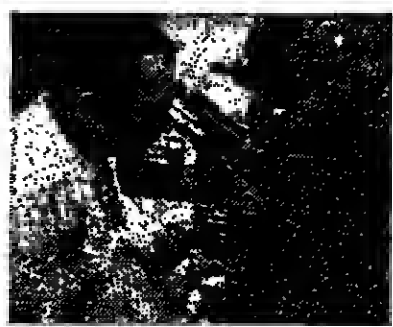
"Microfungi" are difficult to control, particularly when they appear as co-existent mycotic diseases alongside other diseases, so to say as their usufructuaries. Such mycoses must be controlled to protect the already weakened patient from further complication. "Once we are successful in stopping the spread of the pathogenic yeasts, we can proceed with treating the primary disease without the risk of mycotic complications," says Professor Rieth.



Most of us usually make things too easy for the fungi. Although we wash our feet daily, we often fail to dry them thoroughly between the toes. We are guilty of the same neglect after swimming. Wherever the skin is continuously softened, pathogenic fungi can settle down and thrive.



Fungi thrive particularly well in moist heat. However, swimming-pools, saunas and sports grounds are not the only sources of infection. Domestic animals, too, can transmit fungi.



Clinical testing of the new Bayer preparation was world wide and covered several thousands of cases. Positive reports on the results of therapy have been so numerous that the product will now be introduced to doctors all over the globe. National health services in many countries have already recognized and approved this versatile preparation.

Many years of intensive research led to a further significant contribution by Bayer to world health.



Bayer operates in almost all countries of the globe in the fields of chemicals, dyes, engineering materials, man-made fibres, pharmaceuticals and crop-protection products. Bayer Germany: an enterprise with 138,000 co-workers and 8,000 different sales products.



Bayer thinks of tomorrow—today



-1974- High, Low.	Stocks and Div in \$	\$ls. P/E 100s, High Low Quot, close	Ch're 3 p.m. prev.	-1974- High, Low.	Stocks and Div in \$	\$ls. P/E 100s, High Low Quot, close	Ch're 2 p.m. prev.	-1974- High, Low.	Stocks and Div in \$	\$ls. P/E 100s, High Low Quot, close	Ch're 3 p.m. prev.
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(Continued on Page 19.)







LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000)	
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### Sugar Price Rises

### Sugar Price Rises



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# The new currency

**Solvay & Cie, S. A.**

through a wholly-owned subsidiary

**Soltex Polymer Corporation**

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*undersigned initiated this transaction and assisted Solvay & Cie, S. A.  
in the negotiations.*

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**LAZARD FRÈRES & CO.**

1974



him, the slam was makable.

West led the club ace against spade hearts, and shifted to his singleton diamond. The Norwegian declarer, Knut Koppand, captured East's king with the ace and reviewed his prospects. He cashed the heart ace as a preliminary move, and considered which suit to exit next.

The club queen would allow a diamond discard from dummy, but might be ruffed by East. The diamond queen might be ruffed by West.

He decided to run the second rack, and led the diamond queen. West had no more diamonds, but was not to trump either. What he discarded it was that he had begun with 11 black cards. If he had nine clubs and two spades, there was nothing to

NORTH

♥ A108862  
♦ Q874  
♣ 93

WEST

♥ K73  
♦ 5  
♣ 6

EAST (D)

♥ Q15  
♦ J96  
♣ K1084

♠ AJ1098532 ♠ 75

SOUTH

♥ 4  
♦ AK1032  
♣ AQ753  
♠ Q4

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West  
Pass 1 ♣ 4 5 ♣  
Pass 6 ♣ Pass  
Pass

West led the club ace.



## In American League

## Burroughs Is Named MVP

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (UPI)—Jeff Burroughs, the Texas Rangers' long-ball hitting outfielder, was named the American League's most valuable player yesterday.

Burroughs, a 23-year-old who played only his second year in the big leagues in 1974, won handsily over Joe Rudi of the Oakland A's and became the first player from an expansion club to win the award.

The muscular Burroughs, who batted in a league-leading 118 runs, hit 25 homers and had a .301 batting average, was the only player named on all 24 ballots by the Baseball Writers' Association of America. The writers gave

Burroughs 20 first-place votes and a total of 248 points. Rudi had 5 1/2 votes for first and 161 1/2 points overall.

Two of Rudi's teammates at Oakland followed in the voting. Sal Bando had 143 1/2 points for third place and Reggie Jackson 119 for fourth. In fifth place was Ferguson Jenkins of the Texas Rangers with 118 points. Jim (Catfish) Hunter of the A's, the Cy Young winner this season, was sixth with 107 points.

Burroughs, from his home in Long Beach, Calif., said of the award: "It's a fantastic honor of such magnitude that it almost seems like a fantasy."

"I honestly don't consider myself with the people I'm now ranked with, the players who have won the award before. Joe DiMaggio, Mickey Vernon, Reggie Jackson—I see my name with theirs and it just doesn't seem realistic."

Burroughs became the third second-year player to win the MVP award, joining Stan Musial, who did it in 1953 with St. Louis in the National League, and Vida Blue, the Oakland pitcher who was the American League winner in 1971.

Burroughs, the No. 1 choice in the 1969 baseball draft, signed with the then Washington Senators for a reported \$88,000. He was a protégé of Ted Williams, the team manager at the time. But three years ago, Williams sent Burroughs to the minors, telling the blond youngster to control his bat and temper.

"Think of the Plate" Burroughs said of his former manager. "But I have to say that Ted Williams taught me to think at the plate. Little more than hitting isn't just walking up there and taking three swings."

In 1973, Burroughs hit .279 with 30 homers and 88 runs batted in for the Rangers. "My only goal when I started the 1974 season was to avoid what they call the 'sophomore jinx,'" he said. "I had no idea I might be a candidate for the MVP. I kind of figured somebody from Oakland would probably win it. It's usually somebody from a pennant winner."

"I probably feel the way I do about the award because I still have a tremendous amount to learn as a ballplayer and many more years to try to learn and accomplish it."

## Oakland's Approach in NFL

## A Sensible Road to Super Bowl

By Leonard Koppett

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 21 (UPI)—Like their co-tenants in the Alameda County Coliseum complex—the Oakland A's, three-time champions of the baseball world—the Oakland Raiders of the National Football League do a lot of winning in proportion to the reputation they have won more games than any other pro football team. And this year, having won nine straight after an opening-game loss, they are the first team to clinch a playoff spot. Yet their players and organization are generally less known than those of many inferior teams, and even in the Bay Area their activities get less attention than the tribulations of the older San Francisco 49ers.

When and if the Raiders do reach the Super Bowl, elements of their success will become the subject of nationwide analysis, and instant historians will rediscover the limitations imposed on a team by the Oakland label. A Gertrude Stein line about Oakland—"there's no there there"—was unheeded when the A's began playing in the world series. It will be quoted again as various masters of the media grope for a way to explain why they weren't on the Raider bandwagon sooner.

## 3 Basic Principles

The story is essentially simple. The Raiders have been built, under the direction of Al Davis, but with plenty of help from people he has chosen, on three basic principles: good technical judgment, a rational approach to emotional situations, and just plain hard work pursued with dedication but without mystical-religious overtones.

These elements are reflected by the composition of the Raiders' squad, the way Davis and coach Jim Madden handled this summer's turmoil over the player strike and the World Football League, and the kind of football the Raiders play.

With Mike Siani on the injured list, the Raiders have 48 players. Of these, 36 are their own draft choices, nine came in trades and four were signed as free agents. Of the 35 draftees, 25 have arrived during the last six years. Since the Raiders have had winning records all that time, the quality of their drafted players is a measure of good judgment in evaluating talent, not a matter of favorable position. As a result, the Raiders have exceptional depth, and can withstand injury or other loss without any serious drop in efficiency.

Given good talent in quantity, the next question for any football team is morale. Naturally, it's always easier to maintain good morale while winning, but the right feeling in turn, helps keep you winning. How Davis and Madden have kept the strike and the rival league across is now paying dividends, but the indirect effect of their sensible approach is even more important than anything specifically connected with those two problems.

The approach was: No panic, no recriminations, let's keep our perspective and concentrate on the job here. When both experienced quarterbacks, Ken Stabler and Darrell Lamonia, signed for

future delivery to the NFL, there was no talk of reprisal, nor questioning of loyalty, nor wailing about the year after this; there was, instead, more money for others and they all decided to stay.

When the veteran players stayed out of camp (Gene Upshaw was an important strike leader), there were no insulting remarks, public arguments or private threats; there was instead a business-like operation of a training camp with rookies and free agents, who did play the early exhibition games, and when the veterans returned work went on smoothly.

None of this meant that there weren't differences of opinion. It did show everyone concerned, however, that Davis and Madden were capable of acting on the basis of objective judgment, not personal pique. And nothing can be more important to a

The Raiders have exceptional depth, and can withstand injury or other loss without any serious drop in efficiency.

football team than the conviction that all the players are being judged fairly, on performance. The trust and confidence that creates team unity, and maintains top effort throughout a long season, can't be achieved unless a whole squad believes in the objectivity of the leadership.

Davis, as a former coach intimately involved in the details of play, can talk objective football language with no other owner can, and his ideas have built in acceptance because they have led to victories. He and Madden have proved, despite a steady drumfire of stories to the contrary, that they can work together comfortably. Madden, a low-key personality in contrast with Davis's intensity, has established his own imprint and control at the coaching level, and Davis has succeeded in making his opinions input rather than interference. The result is a complex, physically rugged, percentage-play oriented type of football tailored carefully to available personnel.

These are tough, demanding people. But they retain, at all times, a sense of perspective. Their players are tough, too, but also reasonable; serious rather than solemn.

It all comes back to judgment: Good judgment is likely to produce the right answers whatever form a problem takes, and bad judgment can displace all sorts of advantages.

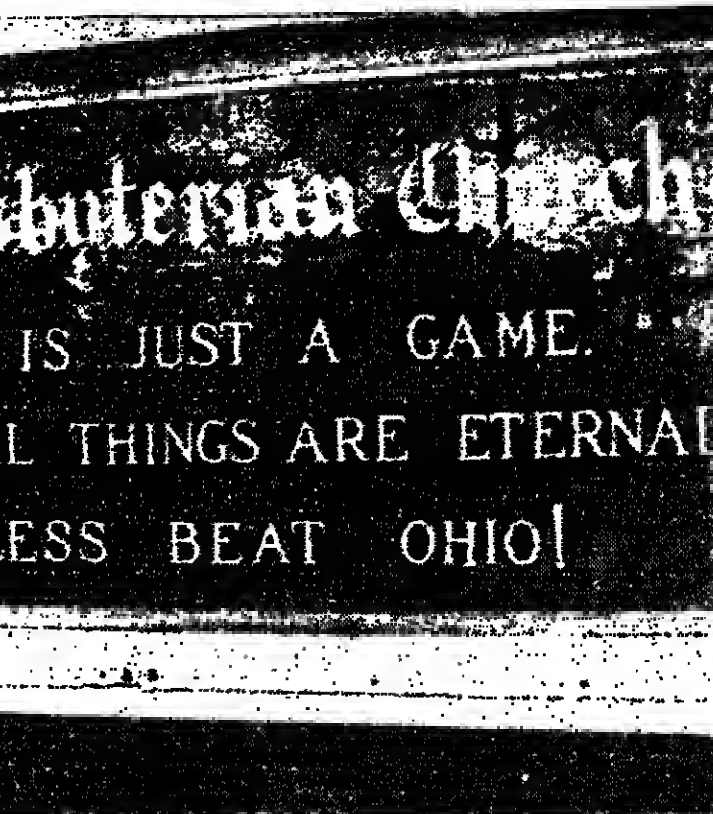
In Oakland's case, this has produced seven divisional titles in the last eight years. Does it take them further?

"I think we've proved our methods produce the best day-in, day-out football for a regular season," Davis says, clinging to that perspective. "But whether we can be the best against the best on one particular day remains to be seen."

Perhaps that's what Super Bowl IX will be about.

## Individual Pro Football Statistics

NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
Scoring									
Team	TDs	Pts	Yds	Yds	Yds	Yds	Yds	Yds	Yds
San Francisco 49ers	12	72	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Los Angeles Rams	11	66	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
Atlanta Falcons	10	60	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Minnesota Vikings	9	54	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Green Bay Packers	8	48	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Chicago Bears	7	42	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Philadelphia Eagles	6	36	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Washington Redskins	5	30	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
San Diego Chargers	4	24	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Denver Broncos	3	18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Seattle Seahawks	2	12	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Arizona Cardinals	1	6	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
San Francisco 49ers	12	72	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Los Angeles Rams	11	66	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
Atlanta Falcons	10	60	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Minnesota Vikings	9	54	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Green Bay Packers	8	48	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Chicago Bears	7	42	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Philadelphia Eagles	6	36	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Washington Redskins	5	30	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
San Diego Chargers	4	24	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Denver Broncos	3	18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Seattle Seahawks	2	12	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Arizona Cardinals	1	6	20	20	20	20	20	20	20



SATURDAY SERMON—Ann Arbor, Mich., church leaves no doubt about its side in Michigan-Ohio State football game that will decide which team goes to Rose Bowl.

## 'Win-at-All-Costs' Philosophy Called a Loser

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 21 (UPI)—It is 19 years since Otto Graham threw his final National Football League pass and the Hall of Fame quarterback says he no longer wants any part of the game he helped glorify.

The former Northwestern and Cleveland Browns star and Washington Redskins coach, a member of the college and pro football halls of fame, refuses to subscribe to today's "winning is everything" attitude. Instead, he is happy as athletic director and

head football coach at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy on the banks of the Thames River here. Graham says some people have called him a quitter, but he thinks they prefer to overlook the fact that he tells it like it is. Greed by owners and players has commercialized pro football, he says, and fans and sportswriters "cannot differentiate between what I call losing and being beaten."

"The Entertainment Dollar" Graham also doesn't think the World Football League will survive as it becomes of the cult of football competing for "the entertainment dollar." He said some franchises might survive and join the NFL.

Graham says that he doesn't belong in pro football any longer. "After I got my release from the Redskins contract, I realized with my philosophy I honestly don't belong in pro football because I never have believed in this win-at-all-costs attitude," he said.

"People always misquote me and say 'Graham doesn't want to win.' That is not true. I don't want to go out and do things that are illegal, which some of the guys actually do. In pro and college football, the pressures of winning are so great, I don't believe in it."

Graham accepted the head coaching job with the Redskins in 1965, the same year he was elevated to reserve captain in the Coast Guard. After three frustrating years as Washington's coach, Graham returned to the academy. "I left here once and I'll be honest about it, I couldn't afford to turn it down."

"It's a Good Life" But, he said of an offer from Washington, "I would not go back into pro coaching under any conditions," even with part ownership or as general manager. "If I was starving to death, I might feel differently, but I like it here. It's a good life."

WFL's Blazers Are Purchased Before Playoffs

ORLANDO, Fla., Nov. 21 (AP)—The sale of the World Football League's Florida Blazers has been consummated and the new owners were to deliver a partial payment of \$2 million before halftime of tonight's playoff game against Philadelphia, a team spokesman said.

"I plan to display the check and one of the new owners on national television at halftime," said Bob Deutsch, the Blazers' general manager.

Deutsch declined to name the new owners or reveal the total sale price. But he said the \$2-million payment "certainly is enough to take care of everybody we owe."

Heading the list of Blazer debtors are the players. They have gone virtually unpaid for 12 weeks.

Deutsch branded as "pure speculation" published reports that the money for the purchase came from Arab oil interests. "Certainly none of the new owners are Arabs," Deutsch said. "They arranged for the money through banks. It seems that whenever a lot of money is produced by banks these days, people say it's from the Arabs."

Penalties Issued By Soccer Union

BERN, Nov. 21 (UPI)—The European Soccer Union yesterday cracked down on both soccer clubs and players because of violence and unsporting behavior. The union's disciplinary committee banned these players:

For four European games—Terence Mancini (Ire). For three games—Duncan McKenzie (Leeds), Johnny Rep (Ajax), René de Saeyere (Antwerp), Vladimir Kapitschyn (Soviet Union).

For two games—Lassio Harsanyi (Budapest), Tommy Smith (Liverpool).

For one game—Vahid Halilhodich (Voles Mostar), Robert McCauley (Fockeladown).

The union also banned the Olympiakos Piraeus team of Greece from playing on its own ground for its next two home games in European Cup competition.

## Top 2 Seeds Move Up at Tennis Event

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 21 (Reuters)—Top seeds Jimmy Connors of the United States and Ken Rosewall of Australia moved into the quarterfinals of the men's singles today at the South African Open Tennis tournament.

Connors, the No. 1 seed, had little difficulty disposing of South Africa's John Yuill, 6-0, 6-1, in their clash, while second-ranked Rosewall eliminated Juan Gisbert of Spain, 6-4, 7-6.

Connors, showing remarkable speed and hitting power, often turned what looked like winning passing shots from Yuill into irrevocable shots in return.

Rosewall had a tight first set against Gisbert, the No. 16 seed, but broke the Spaniard's serve in the 10th game after deuce had been called three times, taking the set, 6-4.

Gisbert came back again strongly in the second set, matching Rosewall point for point, and the games went with service to 6-6. But then the Australian turned on the pressure, comfortably winning the tiebreaker.

Tom Okker of the Netherlands, the No. 4 seed, went through a seesaw duel with South Africa's Fred McMillan, ranked 14th, before winning through to the quarterfinals. McMillan, failing to take his chances and making several errors, lost the first set, 3-6.

In the second, McMillan found form with fine volleys and sizzling double-handed backhand passing shots. He broke Okker's service twice to take a 5-2 lead.

The Dutchman hit back to break McMillan's service in the next game and then held his own for 4-5, before the South African served out, 6-4.

In the deciding set, Okker played steady and at times brilliant tennis. He twice broke McMillan's service to take the victory, 6-1.

Seventh-seeded Raul Ramirez of Mexico had a tough match against New Zealand's Onny Parun, seeded 10th.

Vilas Is Points Titleist

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 21 (AP)—Guillermo Vilas of Argentina defeated Rik Fisher of the United States in the Argentine Open yesterday and clinched the 1974 grand prize points championship. The score was 6-3, 6-2.

Richer by \$96,000, Vilas, 22, said that his next goal was the masters tournament in Australia next month.

## 'Real' Tennis Is Not the Kind That Brings Connors on Court

LONDON, Nov. 21 (UPI)—Tennis professional Norwood Cripps stooped low on the hard side toward a half-volley bounce, and the "tambour" his vicious slice slammed the ball across the sagging net into the "dedans."

"Thirty-love," the umpire called. "Chase a half better than three."

It was clear even before Chris Ems served again by rolling the ball off a sloping roof—that this was not the tennis Wimbledon knows and loves. Jimmy Connors would be lost.

This was "real" tennis, called "court tennis" in the United States, "royal tennis" in Australia and something foreign in France. The English, occupying a Queen's court for this open singles championship the other day, call it "tennis" pure and simple.

If the ancestor to that other game, the one properly called "lawn tennis," in this case the father is infinitely more complicated than the child.

Slowly, as Cripps and Ems ricocheted the small solid ball off four walls and into random netted holes, it became gradually clear what they were about.

They were playing a truly ancient game. Nobody knows how ancient, but a French bishop got into trouble in the year 1200 for playing it instead of attending to evensong.

The many wives of King Henry VIII watched him play on the court he built 444 years ago at Hampton Court Palace. It's still in use, one of 20-odd courts operating in England.

There are seven in the United States, where current world champion Jimmy Connors comes from, four more in Australia, where the game is said to be

booming, and two in France. There's one at Leningrad University, too, but it's used as a library.

No on all of them there are no sidelines, no base lines, and except for the rafters holding up the roof there is no such thing as out of bounds.

All four walls are playing surface, as in squash. So are the sloping roofs, which line three sides of a "real" tennis court. Players like Cripps and Ems usually carom off shots off three walls before the ball bounces.

In fact, this tennis is a little like billiards in three dimensions, played at a dead run with a lopsided racket. Compared to it, lawn tennis is like chess played only with rucks.

Tradition says all the quirks of the court—the roofs, or the slanted bit of wall esied the tambour, or the long window known as the dedans—are similar to monetary courtyards where the game first developed.

True or not, it is a fact that royal tennis is one of the few games played on an asymmetrical court, and the only one where the two halves of the court don't match.

Then, just for complicating kicks, there are windows scattered here and there, each meaning something different when a ball is hit into them. The floor is crosshatched with lines bearing names like "chase a yard worse than last gallery," or "hazard chase the door."

Cripps obviously understood how to "lay a chase," as well as what it means. But Ellis, a fellow professional, gave Cripps a hard time. The match went to five sets before Cripps won by a score that even the 40 baffled spectators understood, 6-1.

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Jeff Burroughs

## Harvard Is Sole Obstacle in Yale's Title Bid

By Deane McGowen

W YORK, Nov. 21 (UPI)—Sunday afternoon coach Enzo Cozza of Yale goes to the field. He reviews the film of the latest football conquest, season, for the most part, it

## Expansion in '75 Is Unlikely by Baseball Teams

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI)—The recent pool of National League club owners and executives shows that most doubt an expansion will be approved at the winter baseball meetings in Orleans in early December.

Though they did not rule out a viable vote, the owners said the state of the economy, a

fling supply of high-caliber players and the game's sluggish recovery from the last expansion, the major objections to

one soon. The owners said they would see a team in Washington, the nation's bicentennial in

But they said that expansion while inevitable, is at least years off.

Major cities are expected to be ready to host a baseball by the 1976 season—Washington, Toronto, New Orleans

Seattle. The owners said, the National League and the American League would expand

simultaneously by two teams each, using up these four cities. Expansion by either league independently would be unwise, many

owners said.

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games  
Rangers 4, Detroit 4 (Clutter 2, Brown 1, Ballew 1, Middleton 1, Moore 2, Grant).

Washers 4, Chicago 4 (O'Brien 2, Westfall 1, Harris 1, White 1, Nola 1, Eversall).

Flora 1, KC 0 (Vall).

Flora 2, Washington 3 (Forester 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337



